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Campaign Heats Up In U.S.

Mondale Escalates Criticism of Hart

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Senator Gary Hart's victory in the Maine caucus has propelled the Democratic presidential campaign into an angry new phase.

Walter F. Mondale acknowledged Monday that he was fighting for his political survival and denounced Mr. Hart with the harshest personal attacks of the campaign year.

Admitting that "I got hurt bad" by defeats in Maine and New Hampshire, Mr. Mondale for the first time centered his criticism on Mr. Hart's character and personality. In speeches in Boston, he depicted Mr. Hart as a coldly intellectual man who would bring an "unfair, regressive approach" to the problems of common people.

Mr. Hart's strategists, convinced that the Mondale campaign was reeling, studied their private polls to see if the senator from Colorado had a chance to deliver a decisive blow against the former vice president in the Southern primaries next Tuesday. A Hart adviser described the region as "poised for movement" against Mr. Mondale.

On Monday in Massachusetts, another state that votes next Tuesday, Mr. Hart campaigned among union members, seeking to feed discontent in the rank and file against the endorsement of Mr. Mondale by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

These developments came Monday on the eve of the presidential primary in Vermont, where no delegates are at stake. Mr. Hart seemed to have no choice but to accept the "front-runner" title that has been turned into a burden by Mr. Mondale's performance so far this year.

[Polls taken by television networks and Democratic Party workers as voters left the polling booths in Vermont indicated that Mr. Hart would win his third straight contest with Mr. Mondale, Reuters reported from Montpelier.]

Mr. Hart upset Mr. Mondale to Maine Sunday and to the New Hampshire primary last Tuesday. He is considered likely to win the Wyoming caucuses on Saturday.

These expectations have increased the pressure on Mr. Mondale to rebound to the nine states that hold caucuses and primaries a week from Tuesday, "Super Tuesday" of the nomination campaign. Three states that vote on that date, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, are regarded as particularly crucial to Mr. Mondale's chances of saving his campaign.

["The South is terribly important," Mr. Mondale said Tuesday in Orlando, Florida. The Associated Press reported. "I'm here to the South fighting from behind, possibly, trying to catch up."]

"What they have to do is get a firebreak in this forest fire," said Robert Squier, a Democratic political consultant who has been neutral in the presidential primaries.

Mr. Squier and other specialists, including Barry J. Hobbins, the Maine party chairman, observed on Monday that the accelerated schedule of primaries, which was written into the party rules at Mr. Mondale's urging, was now working against him by allowing Mr. Hart to ignite a quick series of upsets.

On Monday, Mr. Mondale began campaigning with an admission that his campaign was in difficulty.

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President Reagan backed a constitutional amendment to allow school prayer, as debate opened to Congress. Page 3.

A real estate developer is questioned by a Senate panel about the sale of a house by Edwin Meese 3d. Page 3.

Tito Gobbi, a baritone who was also a skilled actor and director, is dead in Rome. Page 5.

French officials are embarrassed by large protests over an attempt to restrict the autonomy of private schools. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Texaco agreed to buy the 9.9 percent of its shares owned by Bass Brothers, in a \$1.28-billion transaction. Page 9.

Foreign-steel sales in the United States rise to near-record levels. Page 13.

TOMORROW

ROTC, target of protests during the Vietnam War, is enjoying new popularity among U.S. college students.



Surrounded by a pattern of shell holes, a woman stares across the Green Line that separates East and West Beirut. A precarious cease-fire was negotiated among the various factions and relative calm prevailed in the capital Tuesday.

Lebanese Christians Split Over Abrogation of Pact

Phalangist Militia Condemns Gemayel, Vows to Resist Syrian Domination

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Lebanon's cancellation of its accord with Israel appears to have split this country's Christians and created a new opposition to President Amin Gemayel.

The decision, reached after talks between Mr. Gemayel and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, divided Mr. Gemayel's Phalangist Party from its own militia and threatened to shift the focus of turmoil in Lebanon to the Christian population itself.

Christian leaders of various viewpoints said the cancellation of the accord marked the failure of the Christian strategy that sought to use Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon to guarantee Christian political influence.

"We are now back to the 5th of June, 1982," said Naoum Farah, the foreign-affairs director of the Phalangist militia, referring to the day before the Israeli invasion. "All

the political results of the Israeli operation are now wiped out."

Just hours after Mr. Gemayel's government announced the cancellation of the accord, the command of the Phalangist militia issued a

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statement condemning what it called the government's submission to Syrian demands and vowing to resist "all Syrian options that will be dictated to the Lebanese state."

The command of the militia, which is estimated by military specialists in Lebanon to have about 6,000 fighters, called resistance to Syria "a sacred obligation."

Fadi Frem, the commander of the militia, said that Mr. Gemayel, who is a Maronite Christian, had committed "strategic and tactical errors" that had led to his being "under the Syrian diktat."

But the Phalangist Party itself, through its political bureau, voted to give Mr. Gemayel "full confi-

dence in all the decisions he will make."

The leader and founder of the Phalangist Party, Pierre Gemayel, is the president's father, and he has reportedly used all his influence to swing the group behind his son's policies.

"It's Pierre who is keeping the party in line," said one influential party member who asked not to be identified. "In their hearts, people in the party have a hard time accepting the Syrian solution."

Another prominent Christian leader, former President Camille Chamoun, has repeatedly warned against canceling the accord with Israel. But he suggested that President Gemayel's decision to cancel it might lead to "an end to the violence" and open the way to withdrawal of Syrian troops.

Mr. Gemayel's Christian opponents, however, say that Mr. Chamoun will eventually join them. Mr. Chamoun's son, Dany, has made critical comments about the president's decision.

It was unclear exactly what form the Christian opposition to Mr. Gemayel's policies will take. Some Christian leaders have privately expressed worry that the Christian militia might seek to break any cease-fire that comes into effect. A former government official who is a Christian recently expressed concern about President Gemayel's personal safety.

But the militia's leaders have repeatedly insisted that they do not intend to take military measures unless they are attacked.

Mr. Farah said his group intended to form "a positive and constructive opposition" that he said would "help President Gemayel to resist the growing Syrian pressure."

"We will not shell, we will not kill," he said. "We will not be agents of a foreign country," Mr. Farah said.

But when asked if Mr. Gemayel or Syria might seek to contain the Christian opposition, Mr. Farah replied: "We would not advise anyone to try to limit our opposition."

Some Christian leaders argue that the current divisions may seem less severe than they appear. These Christians contend that having both a Christian president and a Christian opposition will lead to a division of labor in protecting the Christian community.

According to this view, Mr. Gemayel would seek whatever concessions he could win from Syria. For its part, the Christian opposition would maintain ties with Israel and — freed from the need to support Mr. Gemayel — would be able to be more militant in its demands on behalf of Lebanese Christians.

Mr. Frem and other Christian leaders have said repeatedly that the existence of an outgroup and armed opposition to Syria would give the Christian community additional protection.

Many Christian leaders also note that Syrian troops originally came to Lebanon to help Christians fight Palestinian guerrillas and leftist Moslems. That relationship soured, but many Christians still see hope in the fact that President Assad is a member of a minority group, as are Lebanon's Christians. Mr. Assad is an Alawite Moslem in a predominantly Sunni Moslem country.

In the complex factionalism of Lebanese politics, discord within religious communities can at times

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Beirut Faction Chiefs Back Cease-Fire Call

Leaders Seem Set to Begin Unity Talks

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Druze and Moslem militia leaders bolstered their support of a shaky truce in the sectarian fighting here Tuesday as they began preparing their political de-

The Lebanon pullout has spurred an argument in the U.S. about use of force. Page 6

mands to present Monday at a national reconciliation conference in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Leaders of all the warring factions said they had ordered their fighters to stop shooting, but sporadic clashes across the Green Line separating the Moslem and Christian sectors of the capital continued Tuesday, killing two persons and wounding 16, according to the internal security force. However, the level of fighting dropped off significantly, and officials said they were trying to arrange a plan for policing the truce and reopening Beirut International Airport.

Israeli officials said Tuesday that Israel was considering a pullback from some areas of Lebanon and the strengthening of pro-Israeli militias in the south.

Nabih Berri, head of the Shiite Moslem militia, Amal, said he and Walid Jumblatt, head of the Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia, had ordered troops to hold their fire in Beirut and the surrounding mountains as of Monday night.

"Now we have a cease-fire in the mountains, in the suburbs [and] in Beirut from our side, and we are waiting for the others to do so," Mr. Berri said, referring to the rightist Christian Lebanese Forces militia.

Despite the periodic bursts of gunfire across the center of the city, all of the faction leaders who attended the first national reconciliation conference in Geneva in November appeared ready to go to Lausanne to discuss a new power-sharing formula and the creation of a national unity government.

A senior aide to Mr. Jumblatt, who is in Amman, Jordan, said Tuesday that the two major militia demands for the resignation of President Amin Gemayel were being held in abeyance, but not dropped, after the cabinet decision Monday to abrogate the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement.

The senior aide, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said Druze and Moslem bitterness over Lebanese Army artillery barrages against civilian areas over the last six months would be an issue.

Israel Considers Pullback

Edward Walsh of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem:

Israeli officials suggested Tuesday that Israel's next moves following Lebanon's abrogation of the troop withdrawal agreement would include a pullback from the Lebanese port city of Sidon and other areas not considered vital to Israel's security and a rapid beefing up of militia forces in southern Lebanon that have long been allied with Israel.

The aim of Israeli policy in southern Lebanon, a senior official said, would be "the most effective arrangements for maximum security with the minimum investment on our part."

The officials cautioned, however, that decisions may not be made immediately by the government because of the need to "work out very carefully what is best for us" and because Israel's next troop redeployment to Lebanon may be long-lasting.

Meanwhile, a senior official ruled out reopening negotiations with the Lebanese government on security guarantees for northern Israel. Responding to published suggestions, Avi Pazner, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's spokesman, said: "I categorically deny any readiness by Israel to undertake new negotiations for an agreement or new arrangements. Israel will undertake itself all necessary measures."

Syrian Cabinet Resigns

The Syrian cabinet has resigned to make way for a new government to be headed by a caretaker prime minister, Abdel-Rauf al-Kasm, the news agency SANA said Tuesday.

Reuters reported from Damascus. President Hafez al-Assad accepted the resignation of the cabinet and had asked Mr. Kasm to form a new one, the agency said.

The cabinet's decision to resign was made after a meeting of the regional command of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party last week, SANA added. It was unclear why it resigned and why the development was announced Tuesday.

Mr. Kasm formed his outgoing cabinet in January 1980.



A nurse adjusts the pillow for Javad Massoudi, one of 10 Iranian soldiers under treatment in Vienna hospitals for possible chemical poisoning suffered in Gulf war fighting.

Iraqis Seek to Retake Key Island From Iran

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

BAGHDAD — Iraq has launched a big attack against Iranian forces to retake Majnoon Island in the marshlands of southeast Iraq, Defense Minister Adnan Khairallah said here Tuesday.

The Iraqis said they repulsed the attack and were holding on to the island after inflicting heavy casualties on the Iraqis.

The man-made island, built in the 1970s to exploit oil reserves estimated at billions of barrels, was taken by Iranian troops during a series of offensives on the southern Gulf front over the past two weeks.

"Majnoon is now witnessing a battle to kick the enemy from it," said General Khairallah, who is also deputy commander-in-chief of Iraq's armed forces.

He also denied assertions that Iraq is using chemical weapons.

"The conventional weapons we own are capable of achieving what you have seen in the battlefield," he said, referring to the bodies of Iranian soldiers that have been shown to foreign journalists.

In Washington on Monday, the State Department said that U.S. officials have concluded from "available evidence" that Iraq has used chemical weapons. The department's spokesman, John Hughes, said the United States "strongly condemns the prohibited use of chemical weapons wherever it occurs."

General Khairallah accused Washington of "political hypocrisy," saying: "Did the person who made the remark forget what America has done in Vietnam? What justification the Americans had to use all the chemical weapons against Vietnam?"

He accused unidentified "Zionist advisers" of "provoking a fed-

ing of animosity between America and the Arab nation whenever we wanted to bridge the gap between us and America."

Iran says Iraq dropped mustard gas in the marshlands east of Basra last week, killing 400 Iranian troops and wounding nearly 1,100. Iran launched an offensive in the area Feb. 21.

The use of poisonous gases was banned by the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

Over the weekend, 15 Iranian soldiers who Iran says were wounded by chemical weapons were flown to Austria and Sweden. In Stockholm on Tuesday, a Swedish expert who has examined five Iranian soldiers under treatment for suspected chemical poisoning said it would be virtually impossible to prove the use of chemical weapons in the Gulf war.

The doctor, who heads the Defense Ministry's research into protection against chemical warfare, said the difficulties were complicated by the fact that the experts themselves had little practical experience of their use.

One of the soldiers, a 17-year-old, died Monday in Sweden, and in Austria, doctors said Tuesday, a 42-year-old Iranian was in critical condition and was "worsening by the hour."

At the United Nations, Iran's ambassador, Said Rajat-Khorasani, said Monday he would ask for a UN investigation of Iran's chemical warfare allegations. He cited a 1982 General Assembly resolution that called on all countries to comply with the 1925 treaty, signed by both Iran and Iraq.

Majnoon Island has additional importance as the focus of the new fighting because of hints by Iran that it might consider the island's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Socal to Acquire Gulf In a Record Merger

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Standard Oil Co. of California plans to acquire Gulf Corp. for \$13.2 billion in the biggest corporate merger ever.

The combined sales of Gulf and Socal, as Standard of California is known, totaled \$57.3 billion last year. Socal would emerge from the merger as the second-largest U.S. oil company after Exxon Corp.

The merger agreement was announced Monday night after a meeting of Gulf's board. Barring a highly unlikely competing offer from Mobil Corp., the only serious barrier to the proposed merger might be an antitrust challenge from the government.

The hours following the merger announcement brought the following developments:

Antitrust lawyers predicted that the transaction will receive government blessing, provided the companies agreed to sell off certain operations (Page 9).

Officials of Kuwait Petroleum Corp. said they might be interested in buying some of the operations that Socal may want to shed. (Page 11.)

Bankers reported that Socal was raising \$14 billion in loans to finance the Gulf acquisition. (Page 9.)

If the government approves it, the merger would exceed Texaco Inc.'s \$10.1-billion purchase of Getty Oil Co., the biggest previous corporate takeover.

The FTC approved that agreement last month, after Texaco agreed to divest itself of oil refineries in New Jersey and Kansas and of service stations in the Northeast and Midwest.

The Socal purchase would be the latest of several large takeovers involving oil companies in recent years. In addition to the Texaco-Getty merger, S. Steel Corp. bought Marathon Oil Corp. in January 1982 for \$6.15 billion, and Du

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Portuguese Journalists Denounce New Press Bill as Curb on Freedom

By John Darnon

New York Times Service

LISBON — Portuguese journalists have expressed strong opposition to a proposed new press law, calling it "the most violent attack on the freedom of the press" since the 1974 revolution.

The Union of Journalists said a draft text of the law would impose severe restrictions on what could be printed and would provide prison sentences for violators.

The bill, which is still in a formative stage, was drawn up and circulated to journalists by Antonio de Almeida Santos, the minister of state and leading adviser to Prime Minister Mario Soares. He said he might be willing to make some changes, but he basically defends it as a document that enhances the rights of journalists.

"It's unbelievable that anyone should think that people like me or Mario Soares are against press freedom," Mr. Almeida Santos said. "We fought for it for 35 years, and some of the journalists opposing us

now weren't there alongside us then."

But the journalists are not likely to be convinced.

"I don't know of a single reporter or politician — left, right or center — in favor of this bill," said Manuel Beca Murias, editor of the weekly O Jornal. "It's nothing but trouble."

Some objections center on a series of provisions that, to theory at least, are intended to define under what circumstances journalists are entitled to keep their sources secret. One clause says that "journalists are not obliged to reveal their sources of information, and their silence cannot be directly or indirectly punished."

But that is followed by a clause that says the right of secrecy does not apply to "information necessary to investigate and punish public crimes."

Mr. Almeida Santos said the exception was justified as a provision to help investigate crimes of overriding importance, such as terrorist attacks.

But the journalists assert that the language is so sweeping that it can take in virtually anything, including governmental malfeasance.

Other sections of the draft law set limits on access to certain kinds of information. They include secret legal proceedings, classified state or military documents, and "facts or documents" that are qualified as confidential by the legislature.

These include information that concerns "the intimate or private lives of citizens" and data that "seriously affect the competitive position" of companies.

Another section prohibits publication of a wide range of information, including material about legal proceedings not explicitly authorized, identification of victims of sexual crimes or suicides, and the workings or findings of parliamentary committees of inquiry.

The journalists' union asserts that all this adds up to "a drastic limitation of the rights and guarantees indispensable to the production of free news."

\$28 Billion Reduction Possible in Pentagon Budget, Group Asserts

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration military budget could be cut by more than \$28 billion without harming military strength or reducing U.S. commitments abroad, according to a report by the nonpartisan group, the Committee on National Security.

The report was written by William W. Kaufmann, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor who helped prepare defense budgets for administrations from 1968 to 1980.

At a press conference Monday, Mr. Kaufmann said that savings could be found by slowing the pace of new weapons procurement, which he said is happening faster than the services can absorb, and by avoiding duplication of missions among the four armed services.

"Each service... is trying to prepare for its own war," Mr. Kaufmann said, adding that the decentralization of Pentagon decisionmaking by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has encouraged the services to embark on unnecessary programs.

Paul Warnke, a former chairman of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency who is chairman of the Committee for National Security, said the administration has emphasized "the massive items, the big-ticket items" at the expense of readiness and maintenance.

Mr. Warnke and Mr. Kaufmann said Congress must cut back funds sought by the administration for new weapons or, as Mr. Kaufmann said, end up with "a very shiny, bright force that's all tied up at the docks and grounded — very modern equipment that won't work."

"There will be a decline in readiness as it is measured by the services," Mr. Kaufmann said.

The Committee for National Security is a nonpartisan research and

advocacy group, established in 1980 by Mr. Warnke and several other Washington figures who have served in government or government-related positions. A committee spokesman says the organization tries to make proposals "that seem reasonable and capable of being supported," adding: "We don't take extreme positions but do seek to build a consensus."

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, denied Monday that the combat-readiness of U.S. forces has declined since President Ronald Reagan took office.

The Washington Post reported Monday that Pentagon measures showed fewer army and air force units certified as substantially combat-ready in the fall of 1983 than at the beginning of 1980.

"The progress of the military is one thing the president points to with pride and will continue to do so," Mr. Speakes said.

The alternative budget plan offered by Mr. Kaufmann proposed cutting the MX nuclear missile, which Mr. Warnke said can be justified only as a first-strike weapon, and the B-1 bomber, which is projected to cost about \$280 million per plane. Both systems have been extensively debated in Congress and initially approved.

Gemayel Move Splits Backers

(Continued from Page 1)

be as severe as the fights between Moslems and Christians.

The Christian community contains a variety of different religious sects. The Maronite Christians, such as Mr. Gemayel, are the most numerous and traditionally the most influential. But there are also large numbers of Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholics, Roman Catholics, Armenian Orthodox and a variety of other Christian groups.

There have also been important divisions within the Maronite population. Former President Suleiman Frangieh, for example, is an important regional power in northern Lebanon. Mr. Frangieh's son, Tony, was killed along with his wife and baby daughter by members of the Phalangist militia, led at the time by Bashir Gemayel, Amin Gemayel's brother.

Bashir Gemayel was killed in a bombing attack in September 1982, shortly after he was elected president. Amin Gemayel was elected to succeed him.

The cancellation of the accord with Israel has aroused passion among the Christians for both sentimental and practical reasons.

Christians point to the fact that both Israel and Lebanon's Christians are "pro-Western." On the political and military level, Christians in Lebanon welcomed the Israeli invasion for driving the Palestine Liberation Organization out of the country and for creating the opportunity for a new political framework that would protect Christian rights. Many Lebanese Moslem leaders contend that the Christians also counted on the Israelis to ensure Christian political dominance.



Military police check the papers of Swedish soldiers near the Karlskrona naval base.

Palme Defends Aide's Soviet Trip as Sub Hunt Continues

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Prime Minister Olof Palme has shrugged off criticism over his handling of suspected underwater intrusions in Swedish waters, as the navy again used depth charges in an effort to force what it believes is a foreign submarine to the surface.

The recent criticism by rightist politicians has centered on Mr. Palme's decision to allow a senior Foreign Ministry official to go ahead with a mission to Moscow, despite the strong presump-

tion here that the intruding subs are Soviet.

Mr. Palme said the government fully supported the military's efforts, but could not take political action until the current search yielded firmer evidence. Military officials say they are unsure of the nationality of a submarine they have been hunting for weeks near the Karlskrona naval base.

Jan Eliasson, head of the ministry's political department, began official talks Monday in Moscow on bilateral and international issues. Swedish rightists

said they feared this would lead to a normalization of relations.

Sweden suspended ministerial visits last April after protesting to Moscow over alleged submarine intrusions. Mr. Palme, however, met last month with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who assured him that Moscow would respect Swedish territorial waters.

On Monday, the navy dropped explosive charges in the water off the island of Almo, on the edge of the Karlskrona archipelago, for the third consecutive day.

UN Report Sees Climate in Poland Favoring National Reconciliation

The Associated Press

GENEVA — A UN report on the situation in Poland said Tuesday that the lifting of martial law, a wide-ranging amnesty and other clemency measures put into force last year have created a climate favoring national reconciliation in the country.

The report, compiled for the UN Human Rights Commission in accordance with a Western-backed resolution adopted last year, said latest Polish figures show that the number of people imprisoned for political reasons had declined to 281 by mid-February — most of them held temporarily — compared with 1,500 last year.

It listed at least two deaths in clashes between demonstrators and police last year and said allegations were received that 15 others died as a result of ill treatment or in unexplained circumstances. But it noted that Polish authorities had assured the visiting UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, last month that "they will continue to insist on the application of all possible means to prevent any loss of life."

The report also said the revised penal code allowing imprisonment of people protesting "legal rules" and of members of the banned Solidarity trade union could prompt "some questions" because it seemed to perpetuate a martial law provision. But it said members of the Polish government had evi-

denced a "spirit of moderation" as regards the "exercise of these powers."

It said the Warsaw government's measures "have produced conditions favorable to a reconciliation between different sectors of Polish society."

Police Question Priest

A Warsaw priest was summoned by police Tuesday and questioned

about sermons in which he attacked Communist rule and praised Solidarity, his friends said, according to Reuters.

The Rev. Jerzy Popiełuszko, whom the authorities are investigating for alleged abuse of the pulpit, refused to answer the questions and was told he would be summoned again in three weeks. He is one of several clerics under investigation by the government.

Campaign in an Angry Phase After Hart's Victory in Maine

(Continued from Page 1)

culity. "I'm in trouble, I need help," he said with a laugh on an ABC News program. Mr. Mondale blamed his failure to "debate Hart," and later he moved vigorously to the attack.

"I mean, who is Gary Hart?" Mr. Mondale said. "People don't know him."

He singled out the Coloradoan's proposal to impose a fee of \$10 a barrel on imported oil as the "worst new idea" of Mr. Hart's "new ideas" campaign.

Mr. Mondale also stressed what he called Mr. Hart's lack of compassion. "Listen to his speeches," Mr. Mondale said. "You don't hear him

talking about restoring the sense of social justice, reaching out and helping the vulnerable, the emphasis as I do on Social Security and Medicare — the federal programs for retirement and medical aid to the aged."

He added, "He wrote a book about his vision of America. You need an FBI investigator to find one word in there expressing concern about people who are in trouble."

Campaigning in Boston and Springfield, Massachusetts, on Monday, Mr. Hart continued to hammer at Mr. Mondale as championing outdated ideas and a style of Democratic leadership rejected by voters in 1980.

There were signs that Mr. Hart might be able to pull union votes from Mr. Mondale in Massachusetts in the same way that, according to exit polls, he did in New Hampshire. At a shipyard in Quincy and in downtown Boston, Mr. Hart was well received by construction workers who said they were willing to defy the AFL-CIO endorsement.

There was general agreement among strategists that the Democratic contest was more fully developed than the delegate count would indicate. Fewer than 300 of the 3,933 delegates to the national convention have been awarded.

But the publicity battle, based on early developments such as Mr. Hart's victory in the Maine caucuses, has moved forward with great velocity. Patrick H. Caddell, an adviser to Mr. Hart, predicted that a rapid movement of public opinion could occur in the South, just as it did in the three days before the vote in New Hampshire. "It's clearly poised for movement," he said.

Another Hart adviser, asking not to be named, said the campaign's polls showed Mr. Hart about 20 points behind Mr. Mondale in the region, with erosion of Mr. Mondale's position setting in. So Mr. Hart and Senator John Glenn, who has put all his resources in the South in an effort to revive his campaign, are battling in get inn position to take advantage of shifts in voter opinion in the coming week.

Israel Holds 9 For Raids on Bus, Mosque

4 Immigrants From U.S.

Detained for Questioning

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Nine persons have been arrested in connection with an attack Sunday on an Arab bus and an attempt in January to blow up the al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, Israeli police said Tuesday.

A police spokesman said seven of the detainees, including four Americans living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, were suspected of being connected in the bus attack and two Israelis were suspected of being involved in the assault on the mosque.

On Tuesday, a judge ordered the four American immigrants held for 15 days of questioning.

Aharon Sina, president of the Jerusalem Magistrates Court, issued the order and imposed a news blackout to bar reporters from publishing the suspects' names.

On Sunday, someone fired 20 rounds at a bus as it left the village of Mazraa ash Sharqiya, northeast of Ramallah in the West Bank.

A man claiming to represent the Jewish extremist group TIT, a Hebrew acronym for Terror Against Terror, telephoned a newspaper to say the group had carried out the attack, in which six Arabs were injured.

"This is just the first in a series of attacks that will be carried out," the caller said.

Callers saying they represent TNT have claimed responsibility for about a dozen hand-grenade attacks in Jerusalem and the West Bank in the past three months.

In January, several men scaled the walls of the Temple Mount complex that houses the al-Aqsa mosque. After being spotted by watchmen, they fled, leaving behind 19 Israeli Army grenades and 13 kilograms (about 28 pounds) of explosives.

The attack on the bus triggered demonstrations in the West Bank on Monday and Tuesday. Radio reports said an army patrol fired shots into the air in the Balata refugee camp near Nablus on Tuesday after Palestinians threw stones at the soldiers.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, who heads the militant Kach movement, said the four U.S. suspects were members of his nationalist organization and of the Jewish Defense League, which he founded in New York in the 1960s. He said Kach "has no connection" with the ambush.

Mr. Kahane said that two of the four suspects were Los Angeles natives who had immigrated to Israel four years ago and two were immigrants from the New York area. The two Californians were on active service in the Israeli Army, he said.

(Reuters, AP)

Iran Starts New Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

oil reserves as a substitute for the billions of dollars in reparations it wants from Iraq as a precondition for ending the war.

The speaker of Iran's parliament, Hajj-Abolhasan Hashemi Rafsanjani, quoted Arab officials whom he did not identify Sunday as saying the island's oil deposits would cover Tehran's demand for \$150 billion in reparations from Iraq for damage sustained in the first two years of the war.

Iran also wants further reparations for the remaining period of the war. But its prime stated condition for ending the conflict is the overthrow of Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein.

The island lies three kilometers (1.9 miles) from the Iranian border, east of the Tigris River and about halfway between Basra to the south and the Iranian oil town of Abqez to the east.

An Iraqi commander said Monday that Iraqi forces were massed on three sides of the island. In Tehran, a senior Iranian official had predicted fierce fighting as Iraq sought to get the oil reserves back under its control.

Most of Iraq's oil is produced in the Kirkuk region in the north of the country, but Iraqi and foreign oil experts had been drilling on the island until their progress was interrupted by the start of the Gulf war in September 1980.

U.S. defense officials said Monday that Iran had massed up to half a million men near the Iraqi border, apparently in preparation for a major drive against Iraq.

(Reuters, AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Prominent Soviet Director Dismissed

MOSCOW (AP) — Yuri Lyubimov, a prominent Soviet theatrical director who has fought with censors for more than two decades, has been dismissed as the head of his Moscow theater troupe, Soviet sources said Tuesday.

Mr. Lyubimov, 65, was the first cultural figure to be thus sanctioned under the leadership of Konstantin U. Chernenko. The director, who has been in the West since last summer, told a London newspaper in January that he did not want to defect but would not return home unless the authorities relaxed censorship of his productions. The last three plays he tried in stage before going to the West were banned.

Soviet sources said Tuesday that members of the Taganka Theater troupe had been told that their director had been dismissed for missing work. The actors later met with a Moscow cultural official to protest the decision. Taganka was thought in have enjoyed some official protection under the Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov, whose daughter Irina was said to be a fan of the troupe. Mr. Chernenko, in contrast, called on artists last summer to get rid of Western influences in their work.

IRA Gunmen Kill Maze Prison Official

BELFAST (AP) — Gunmen of the Irish Republican Army shot and killed a deputy governor of the Maze prison outside his Belfast home Tuesday morning, in front of his wife and 3-year-old daughter, the police said.

A police spokesman said two men and a woman forced their way into a house across the street from the prison official's on Monday night and kept an elderly couple hostage. When the prison official, William McConeil, left his home at 8 A.M., the gunmen ran across the street and fired several shots point-blank. They escaped in a car owned by the elderly couple, the police said.

The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility in a statement to Belfast news organizations. The statement asserted that Mr. McConeil had "organized and directed beatings in the jail," and charged that he was "selected by the [prison] administration to break Republican opposition to the allocation of mental and degrading work tasks." Mr. McConeil, who officials said was in his mid-30s, was in charge of the board that assigned work to inmates.

Trucks Blocked at Italian Border

KLAGENFURT, Austria (AP) — Truck traffic was backed up near Maglern, the main border crossing from Austria's Carinthia province into Italy, after Italian customs agents started a slowdown strike, a spokesman for Gendarmerie headquarters said here Tuesday.

Officials in Klagenfurt, the provincial capital, said that all civilian customs personnel were apparently involved, although reports from Rome said that the action had been called by the union of customs supervisors.

At the Maglern checkpoint, where freight traffic is normally handled around the clock, clearance of trucks was halted by the Italians on Tuesday afternoon, an official of the Austrian Automobile, Motorcycle and Touring Club said. The Gendarmerie said the Italians were expected to resume work Wednesday from 8 A.M. until 2 P.M. The schedule was likely to continue for another two days, it said.

Vatican Said Ready to Cut Taiwan Ties

ROME (AP) — The Vatican is getting ready to break its diplomatic ties with Taiwan in the hope of establishing relations with China, a leading Rome newspaper reported Tuesday.

Pope John Paul II repeatedly has made overtures to Beijing. During his tour of Asia in 1981, he said that China should re-establish the ties with the Vatican that were broken after the Communist victory in 1949. Seven bishops from Taiwan have been in Rome for meetings with the pope and other Vatican officials.

The Rome newspaper Il Tempo said, "As a preliminary step, the Vatican is getting ready to end its diplomatic relations with Taiwan." The newspaper said the Vatican representative to Taiwan would be reduced to the status of an "apostolic delegate" without diplomatic rank. A Vatican spokesman said the report had elements that "are concrete. They weren't invented." Other Vatican sources said the diplomatic shifts may take some time.

Mass War Graves Found in Zimbabwe

RUSAPE, Zimbabwe (AP) — Mass graves, said to contain the bodies of black nationalist guerrillas killed during Zimbabwe's seven-year war for independence, have been unearthed at a shooting range southeast of Harare.

A government spokesman said it was estimated that graves at the shooting range held the remains of more than 4,000 guerrillas and young people who carried messages and food for rebel fighters. The Herald, a newspaper controlled by the government, said Tuesday that the graves were found 140 kilometers (87 miles) from the capital.

At least 27,000 people, mainly black civilians, died in the war to overthrow former Prime Minister Ian Smith's white-minority Rhodesian administration. Independence was achieved in 1980 and, under a general amnesty then, all guerrillas and Rhodesian troops were absolved of guilt for war crimes.

House Unit Votes to Cut Aid to Turkey

WASHINGTON (AP) — A key panel of the House of Representatives voted Tuesday to reduce President Ronald Reagan's proposed military aid for Turkey despite warnings that it could derail hopes for progress in "delicate" negotiations over Cyprus.

Approved by a vote of 6-3 along party lines, the move would trim \$39 million from the Reagan administration's proposed military package for Turkey. The assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Richard R. Burt, had cautioned that "we are hopeful that we are on the verge of finally making progress" toward a settlement of the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus.

The subcommittee unanimously approved the administration's request for \$500 million in arms sales to Greece and increased to \$15 million from \$3 million its request for Cyprus.

For the Record

A leading member of Charter 77, the human rights group in Czechoslovakia, Ladislav Lis, 58, has been freed after serving 14 months in prison on charges of "incitement against the republic," émigré sources said Tuesday. (AP)

Indonesia will launch a communications satellite by 1986 to replace one that failed to reach its orbit after it was released by the U.S. space shuttle Challenger last month, an Indonesian official said Tuesday. (UPI)

Turkey's military appeals court has acquitted a prominent columnist, Metin Tokat, it was announced Tuesday. Mr. Tokat was sentenced by a lower court to three months in prison on charges of criticizing Turkey's military rulers in the Istanbul newspaper Milliyet in August. (AP)

The Bonn district court sentenced two Turks, a Kurd and a Pakistani to prison terms Tuesday for kidnapping a West German industrialist, Wilhelm Bräse, 62. Mr. Bräse died of a heart attack during his captivity. He was abducted in August 1982 and his body was found in nearby hills nine days later. (UPI)

The Rhineland carnival period in West Germany drew to a close Tuesday with a toll so far of 30 dead and almost 1,000 hurt, mainly in drunken incidents, the police reported. Herbert Schnoor, interior minister of the state of North-Rhine Westphalia, said he was dismayed by the number of dead, double last year's total. (Reuters)

Police in the Nigerian city of Yola said the final toll was 535 people killed and 921 arrested in last week's religious violence by Moslem fundamentalists, the News Agency of Nigeria reported Tuesday. (Reuters)

Thomas G. Auchter, the head of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, resigned Tuesday to head a large construction company in Kansas. He stressed that his departure has nothing to do with persistent criticism from labor and consumer groups. (AP)

Surplus of \$500 Million Seen for New York City

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Edward L. Sadowsky, the chairman of the New York City Council's Finance Committee, has predicted that the city will have a surplus of at least \$500 million in the current fiscal year.

Mr. Sadowsky said Monday he expected that a continuing upturn in the economy would bring significantly increased tax revenues to the city treasury. His estimate was more than double that given by the city's budget director, Blair A. Townsend, who told the panel at a City Hall budget hearing that she expected a surplus of \$175 million in this fiscal year, which ends June 30.

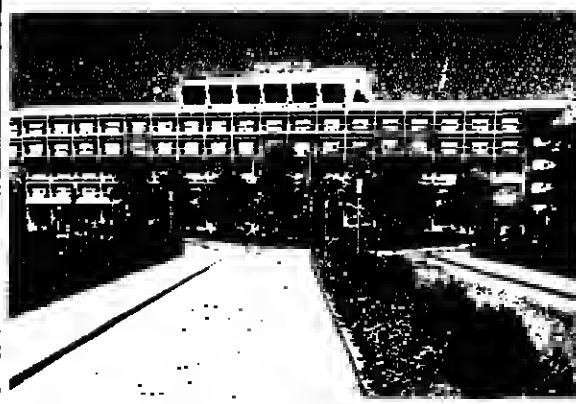
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Mondale Sounds a Note of Despair He Hopes to Clean Up Campaign 'Wreckage' in South

By Jack Nelson

Los Angeles Times Service

BOSTON — Walter F. Mondale knew his presidential candidacy had suffered a staggering blow in Maine and now, red-eyed and bone-tired, he was getting ready to embark on another exhausting day of campaigning.

The former vice president had gotten up at the break of day Monday and appeared on the morning news shows of all three major television networks in an effort to persuade people that he still had a chance to win the Democratic presidential nomination.

His eyes felt "like rocks," he said at breakfast afterward, and he was so tired that he had to keep talking to stay awake.

Mr. Mondale has not given up the fight by any means. But the note of despair in his voice was unmistakable Monday morning as he revealed he had canceled plans to campaign in the West and would concentrate the rest of the week on the South, hoping to reverse the disastrous slide in his political fortunes with major victories there next Tuesday.

He said that he still found it hard to believe that in a week's time he had gone from undisputed front-runner to decided underdog and said he was still "astounded" that Senator Gary Hart of Colorado had defeated him in the New Hampshire primary after his own lopsided win in the Iowa caucus.

The "wreckage" of his own campaign after New Hampshire made his loss to Mr. Hart in Maine easier to understand, the former vice president and Minnesota senator said, but no easier to take. And Mr. Mondale talked about what might have been if things had worked out differently.

If only George S. McGovern had put been able to put things together, he said, Mr. McGovern might have come in second in Iowa, depriving Mr. Hart of the status that rocketed him to victory in New Hampshire.

And, he said, if only he had not waited until after the New Hampshire primary to start returning Mr. Hart's "shots," he might have kept Mr. Hart from winning there.

Mr. Mondale conceded he had been "hurt badly" by television ads for Senator John Glenn of Ohio that linked him to "special interests."

Except for trying to sharpen the debate with Mr. Hart and concentrating for the next week on the South, Mr. Mondale apparently has fashioned no new tactics to try to overtake Mr. Hart.

After a speech at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, he was asked if he had a new game plan.

"What I'm doing is campaigning on what I believe," he said, and added almost plaintively, "I don't know what else to do. What you see is what you get."

Reagan Supports School Prayer Plan As a Sharp Debate Opens in Congress

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLUMBUS, Ohio — President Ronald Reagan told evangelical church leaders Tuesday that passage of a constitutional amendment ending a 22-year ban on officially condoned prayer in public schools "would do more than any other action to reassert the faith and values that made America great."

But, in a speech to the annual conference of the National Association of Evangelicals, Mr. Reagan said the proposal now being debated in the Senate cannot pass without the group's help. He urged its members to lobby their senators and representatives to "show the world that America is still one nation, under God."

Mr. Reagan also addressed comments to the Soviet Union, taking a more conciliatory attitude than he did a year ago when he called it "an evil empire." In a speech to the same evangelical organization.

In keeping with the generally muted rhetoric he has used since the selection last month of Konstantin U. Chernenko to succeed the late Yuri V. Andropov, Mr.

Reagan offered to renew efforts to ease East-West tensions "if the new Soviet leadership is willing."

"And while we will never accept for ourselves their system, we will never stop praying that the leaders, like so many of their own people, might come to know the liberating nature of faith in God," he said.

Mr. Reagan said that the Supreme Court had "declared school prayer illegal" in a landmark 1962 decision that banned state-sponsored prayer in schools.

"Hasn't something gone haywire when this great constitution of ours is invoked to allow Nazis and Ku Klux Klansmen to march on public property and urge the extermination of Jews and the subjugation of blacks, but it supposedly prevents our children from Bible study or the saying of a simple prayer in their schools?" the president asked.

He said the school prayer amendment he supports would permit sanctioned vocal prayer in the classroom.

"Our amendment specifically states that no child must ever be forced to recite a prayer," Mr. Reagan said. "Nor would it allow any state to compose the words of a prayer. But, under this amendment, the federal government could not forbid voluntary, vocal prayer in our schools."

The Supreme Court decision in 1962, and another in 1963, prohibited public schools from setting aside a specific time for organized classroom prayer. But silent, individual prayer remains legal.

Meanwhile, senators who oppose any change in the laws governing school prayer said they were prepared for an extended debate.

Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Connecticut Republican, announced that he was ready to keep debating the issue until June 1.

But the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, said Monday that he would seek to limit the debate to two weeks.

To mark the opening of the debate, evangelical groups held a prayer vigil Monday night on the Capitol steps.

In the House, meanwhile, a group of 40 conservative Republicans held a full night of speeches in support of voluntary prayer in the schools. It was the first all-night House session in six years.

Pro-amendment groups worked in private Monday to resolve the disagreement between the Senate and House.

The Senate Judiciary Committee could not reach a consensus on either version and has thus sent both to the floor without recommending either, an unusual procedure for a measure as important as a constitutional amendment.

Kohl Sees No East-West Summit Soon Says He Is Not Acting As Broker for Meeting

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said Tuesday that he continues to advocate "an early meeting" between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, but he noted that the stalemated nuclear arms talks and U.S. election-year pressures make an early summit meeting unlikely.

Mr. Kohl said at a National Press Club luncheon: "President Reagan is a man of strong and impressive character. I am sure that at such a meeting he would succeed in convincing the Soviet Union of the need to be ready for peace and cooperation."

But he sought to dampen speculation that he was trying to act as a broker in arranging a summit.

He said: "My government does not regard itself as an intermediary or interpreter in this context, but as an advocate of its own interests who is convinced that such a meeting would be useful."

Mr. Kohl conferred Monday with Mr. Reagan. After their meeting, Mr. Reagan reiterated his long-



Helmut Kohl

standing view that any summit should be carefully prepared and give promise of "fruitful results," such as announcement of a major agreement on arms control.

At a news conference Tuesday, Mr. Kohl acknowledged that the U.S. position, coupled with the breakdown in negotiations for reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe and the U.S. presidential campaign, place "severe limits on the time available" for holding a summit this year.

"It takes two to do this," he said. "If progress is to be made, both sides must be ready for a meeting."

He added, "My advice to the Americans is that, independent of the election campaign, they should take the right measures that show their willingness to talk. Then we should see what the Russians do."

Panel Queries Developer in Sale of Meese House

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Thomas J. Barrack, a California real estate developer, has testified that he flew here to discuss a job with the Reagan administration two weeks after arranging the sale of the house of the White House counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, in La Mesa, California.

In addition to finding a buyer and arranging for bank financing, Mr. Barrack said Monday, he lent a friend \$70,000 to be used as a down payment on the price of \$307,500 for the home. He also said he later forgave the loan, meaning in effect that he contributed the amount to Mr. Meese's proceeds from the sale.

Mr. Barrack denied that Mr. Meese knew of the arrangement or that Mr. Barrack's later appointment as an assistant secretary of the interior was a favor for his role in the transaction.

The comments occurred as the Senate Judiciary Committee completed its third day of hearings on Mr. Meese's nomination to be attorney general.

Mr. Barrack was questioned closely by Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, a Democrat of Ohio, who has examined Mr. Meese's financial dealings with people who later received administration appointments.

Mr. Barrack was appointed to his interior post in December 1982, three months after Mr. Meese's house was sold. He later was offered a higher-level job in the Commerce Department, but withdrew from consideration before confirmation hearings.

Responding to Senator Metzenbaum's questions, Mr. Barrack said he was contacted in August 1982 by the former White House personnel director, Pendleton James, a close friend, and asked to help find a buyer for Mr. Meese's house.

The house had been on the market for 20 months, and Mr. Meese had fallen as many as 15 months behind on several mortgages and loans, including a four-month delinquency on the mortgage for his other house in McLean, Virginia. Before the end of August, the buyer had been found and financing arranged.

Real estate documents in California indicate that Ivy Howard, a close business associate of Mr. Barrack, paid \$307,500 for the house and that it was sold again nine months later for \$275,000. Senator Metzenbaum has said \$50,000 to \$60,000 on the second sale price and in interest payments was lost in the transactions.

According to Mr. Barrack's testimony and a deposition by Mr. Howard taken over the weekend in

California, the first purchasers were Mr. Howard's son and Ted Elkin, a close friend and business associate of Mr. Barrack. Mr. Barrack said Mr. Elkin, whom he described as a "refugee" from Eastern Europe, had lived with his family for several years and was unemployed when he learned that Mr. Meese's house was on the market.

Mr. Elkin, whom Mr. Barrack called a close friend, confidant and former employee, was seeking a business and considered the Meese house a good investment opportunity, Mr. Barrack said. Since Mr. Elkin could not obtain bank financing, Mr. Howard signed the bank note and Mr. Elkin provided the down payment with the loan from Mr. Barrack, Mr. Barrack said.

He said Mr. Elkin and the younger Mr. Howard planned to develop an adjacent lot, included in the deal, but later found it unsuitable because of sewage problems.

Mr. Barrack said he forgave the loan early last year after selling a valuable piece of property. Questioned, he said he did not know whether his accountant is deducting the amount for taxes as a business expense.

Senator Metzenbaum asked how Mr. Barrack could arrange 11-percent financing for the purchase with Great American Federal Sav-

ings & Loan Association even though the prime interest rate was more than 14 percent. Mr. Barrack said the bank agreed because it held earlier mortgages on the property at rates as low as 8 1/2 percent, even though those mortgages were not assumable.

Two Great American officers have received administration appointments. The chairman, Gordon Luce, transportation secretary in California during Mr. Reagan's governorship and a major Reagan fund-raiser, is an alternate UN delegate. A former vice president, Edwin Gray, who was Mr. Reagan's press secretary in California, heads the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Mr. Meese testified last week that he was not instrumental in arranging the jobs.

Senator Metzenbaum said he plans to ask John R. McKean, Mr. Meese's personal tax accountant, to tell the committee about \$60,000 in loans Mr. McKean arranged for Mr. Meese shortly before being named to the U.S. Postal Service board of governors.

Last Friday, Senator Metzenbaum suggested that Mr. Meese knew more about the sale of his California house than he had told the committee under oath the previous day.

Balanced-Budget Amendment Drive Is Stalled in U.S. State Legislatures

By David E. Rosenbaum

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite the record federal budget deficit and polls showing increased public concern about it, a national drive to petition Congress to call a convention to draft a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget appears to have run out of steam this year.

With only two more states, for a total of 34, needed to force Congress's hand on the issue, resolutions demanding a constitutional convention have been proposed in several state legislatures this year. But in each case opponents of the resolutions seem to have succeeded in sidetracking the measures.

Proponents of such an amendment argue that it is necessary to provide the discipline the federal government needs to rid itself of the deficit. Opponents believe that such an amendment would either remove the flexibility the govern-

ment needs to operate responsibly or have so many escape clauses that it would be meaningless.

Under Article V of the Constitution, Congress must call a convention to draft a constitutional amendment if two-thirds of the states petition it to do so. The procedure has never been successfully used. The Constitution's 26 amendments were all proposed by a two-thirds vote of the House and Senate. In either case, whether by convention or congressional action, amendments need the ratification of three-fourths, or 38, of the state legislatures.

In Kentucky last month, a resolution calling for a convention was sidetracked by a parliamentary maneuver. The measure had been approved by the state Senate, but the house speaker, Bobby Richardson, had the resolution buried in the Appropriations and Revenue Committee, where similar resolutions have died in each of the last two legislative sessions.

In Vermont, another state where proponents of an amendment had high hopes for action, a resolution is bottled up in the House Judiciary Committee. The New York Senate was expected to adopt a resolution this week, but legislative leaders in Albany said the measure would not be brought up for a vote in the state Assembly.

In California, where the Legislature has refused to act, supporters have apparently gathered enough signatures to force a referendum on the ballot in November. If approved, it would direct the Legislature to petition Congress either to approve a budget-balancing amendment or to call a constitutional convention. Petition drives are planned in two other states, Ohio and Montana.

Even if referendums are approved in November by voters in the two states needed to require congressional action, there almost certainly would not be time for Congress to act this year.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Hart: Now Up or Down?

Gary Hart's spectacular victory in New Hampshire has been followed by an equally impressive victory in the Maine caucuses. Walter Mondale spent considerable time and money in the fall to win a straw vote in Maine, but it was Mr. Hart who was able to inspire more Democrats to attend meetings on Sunday.

In Maine as elsewhere, Mr. Mondale has the support of Democratic officials and party officials, of union and teachers' leaders, of a nucleus of activist Democrats who seem to have settled on him long ago as the best candidate to oust Ronald Reagan and restore the Democratic Party to power. In Iowa this kind of support was enough to give him victory. But he was not able to add to it, and now has seen some of it melt away. Mr. Mondale repeats again and again in his ads that he is "ready to be president." But he has not been able to inspire enough actual voters with a succinct statement of how, as president, he could make things better in America and the world.

Gary Hart, it seems, has, in the last eight days, to judge from national polls, something like 20 million Americans have decided to vote for him for president. Does this represent solid decisions, or is the late winter rage for Gary Hart nothing more than the Christmas-time passion for Cabbage Patch dolls?

Our sense is that there is a vast potential for change in Mr. Hart's standing — up and down. His call for "new ideas" is evidently appealing, and his skill in communicating his message may have convinced many that he is of presidential stature. He likes to compare himself to John Kennedy, a little-known candidate who became a highly respected leader. Others see him as another George McGovern or Jimmy Carter, little-known candidates who won sud-

den popularity but did not wear so well. With dazzling speed, the odds makers installed Mr. Hart as the favorite in the "hearty contest" Vermont primary Tuesday and in the Wyoming caucuses Saturday. Hart victories that would have been astonishing upsets 10 days ago are now taken for granted. More important is what happens on "Super Tuesday" next week. Walter Mondale, campaigning in Massachusetts and the South, is attacking specific Hart proposals (the \$10 oil import tax, for example) and assailing him for being slow to support the nuclear freeze (we wish he had never supported that had idea) and ignorant of the mores of the South.

Perhaps such attacks will work and give Mr. Mondale some victories on March 13. We doubt, though, that this tactic can much affect the frenzy element in the Hart success. The Colorado senator's new supporters seem to be expressing a kind of huge relief that they don't have to support Mr. Mondale any more. That is, they seem to be rebelling against the endearing groups and the media wiseheads and the conventional wisdom and the rest that kept telling them it was Mondale or nothing. There is something almost giddy in the surge. And Mr. Mondale, we suspect, will have to answer their enthusiasm with something more plausible and engaging than attacks.

If anyone claims to know what the present turmoil is really all about or how long it will last, he is lying. The sharpest political specialists are confounded and bemused. They know only that this new turn of events owes much more to impressions of the two men than to hard views on positions or on the differences between them on the issues.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Leave the Fed in Peace

It has been frequently alleged but never proved that every fourth year the U.S. Federal Reserve Board betrays its independence and tries to manipulate the economy to influence the presidential election. A new version of this charge was recently floated by a Wall Street sheet that thinks a "voice-stress analysis" of Chairman Paul Volcker's testimony to Congress reveals a strong intention to stimulate the economy "to aid" Ronald Reagan's re-election. Such charges are not only damaging to the Fed but also to the markets that rely on its professionalism. They persist, however, because of signs that the Reagan administration has indeed tried to press Mr. Volcker to keep its political interests in view.

Even without such pressure, the Fed confronts unenviable choices. The recovery continues at a faster pace than anyone expected, spurred by the prospect of yet another \$200-billion budget deficit in fiscal 1985. With no effective action against the deficits by either the Reagan administration or Congress, interest rates and price indexes are again edging upward. Mr. Volcker is obviously worried that the inflation benefits of the painful recession he imposed on the nation will soon be undone.

Yet Mr. Volcker can directly influence only interest rates, which respond to the Federal Reserve's regulation of the total money supply. They are already too high. If forced higher by the Fed or by heavy private and public borrowing, another recession is likely.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

China: The Other Superpower

President Li Xianmin has embarked on what must be a most demanding journey for a man of his age. But his state visit to four countries with large Muslim populations is most important in the projection of China's image in the Islamic world.

There is great significance in the choice of the countries Mr. Li is visiting — Pakistan, Nepal, Jordan and Turkey. He is arriving in the midst of three conflagrations ravaging these regions. The civil war in Lebanon has assumed new dimensions, the war between Iran and Iraq now threatens to affect the world's oil supplies and the Afghan guerrillas' fight to free their country continues with sporadic successes on both sides.

China, which is becoming increasingly involved in world politics, cannot afford to ignore a region which could develop into the world's most explosive powder keg. There is very little China can do at this stage to influence regional politics in these lands. But with Mr. Li's visit Beijing has given notice that it will not ignore the developments in a region which in the past has been the predominant source of interest of the two superpowers.

—South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

It would seem that absolutely nothing has changed in the relationships among the United States, Russia and Red China. That is important for Americans to realize, because some of them have hoped that the Chinese Communists would line up against the Soviet Union. [But] it could be that the Kremlin does not like some of the South Korean overtures toward Beijing. Russia does not want to see any kind of rapprochement between Seoul and Beijing.

—The Korea Times (Seoul).

China News (Taipei).

Crimes Should Be Punished

By Cesar Chelala

NEW YORK — Who should be prosecuted and punished for Argentina's reign of terror between 1973 and 1983? Replies Estela de Carlotto, a human rights leader: "I do not care who has to fall or how many are condemned. They kidnapped and tortured my daughter. They murdered her in cold blood and made my grandchild disappear. Now I want justice."

She rightly speaks for thousands of countrymen. Unless there is an unambiguous decision to prosecute and punish everyone — no exceptions — involved in criminal acts of abduction, torture and execution, the nation will be unable to rebuild in a climate of justice and peace.

Soon after his inauguration in December, Raul Alfonsín moved quickly and courageously to indict nine members of the first three military juntas that ruled after the 1976 coup — a move widely supported by the public. The nine were charged with violating the constitution.

President Alfonsín declared that there should be the same level of criminal involvement for judging accused officers: those who gave orders, those who went beyond the orders and those who obeyed the orders. The indictment of the nine indicates what the government intends to do with the first category. What happens to officers in the other two has ignited a controversy.

Mrs. Carlotto and many other relatives of *desaparecidos* believe that officers who tortured and killed are as responsible as the order-givers and should be punished accordingly.

However, many government officials consider this policy unrealistic. They fear that a widespread prosecution of the military might destabilize the government, and they want prosecutions confined to the highest authorities.

One official who is thus caught in the dilemma between the just and the possible — he prefers to remain anonymous — puts it this way: "We face a situation in which the perfect is the enemy of the good. If investigations and prosecutions are

extensive and this brings, as a result, the fall of the constitutional government, the country will lose a unique opportunity. We cannot ignore the fact that the military is a very important power factor, and the military is not going to relinquish that power very easily."

Mr. Alfonsín has signed a law that would limit government prosecution to the nine under indictment and to a former police chief. The new law reaffirms military courts' jurisdiction to try all officers, and gives protection to most of the officers who followed orders.

To prevent a travesty of justice by military courts, the new law requires automatic review of their decisions by a civilian appeals court. The government can prosecute only indicted officials, but there are no obstacles to prosecutions brought by victims' relatives in civilian courts.

Many human rights leaders criticize the law on grounds that justice will not be done, since the accused will be judged by the same military courts that carried out in its name.

Critics say that the law is unconstitutional because one party cannot be both participant in a crime and a judge of it. They believe that all military officers involved in human abuses should be judged — and only by civilian courts.

The government prefers to consider the officials who obeyed orders as victims of official indoctrination; it says they are not liable to prosecution. Such officers could argue that they were respecting the so-called obedience principle — which human rights leaders claim should not apply when criminal orders are followed.

Marcelo Parrilli, a lawyer for the Center for Legal and Social Studies, a leading human rights organization in Buenos Aires, urges universal prosecution: "Those who gave the orders have double responsibility, political and criminal. But there is no difference, from the criminal point of view, between those who gave the orders and



those who followed them, since [the orders] were obviously unlawful and immoral."

Conflicting opinions on prosecution should not obscure two facts. Mr. Alfonsín's measures represent a serious attempt to convert Argentina into a lawful country in which officials can be judged and punished for their crimes. Equally important, military courts' sentences can now be reviewed by civilian courts; this establishes a principle never before invoked in Argentina.

What happens may well have implications not only for Argentina but also for the rest of Latin America. For a continent ravaged by terror and oppression, Argentina could set in motion a precedent to discourage military officers from participating in torture and murder with confidence that they will not be punished.

The writer, a research scientist, is a member of the board of directors of the Argentine Information Service Center, a human rights organization. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The Kremlin's Message to Americans Is Somber

By William Pfaff

BERLIN — Russians who deal with the West have a biting message to deliver these days. It is that the Soviet leadership has made a new and exceedingly pessimistic appraisal of Soviet-American relations.

Their experience of the Reagan administration has revealed, these Russians say, an American hostility toward the Soviet Union that was masked during the last two decades by thaw and a superficial détente.

This message has been conveyed to a number of Western specialists visiting Moscow in recent months, and it was repeated at the end of February at a private meeting in Berlin by the deputy director of the Soviet Union's Institute of U.S.A. and Canada Studies, Radomir Bogdanov.

There is no doubt that it is a considered message, a "signal" sent to the American government, but also that it is primarily directed to the American foreign policy community, the Democratic Party opposition and indeed to the American voter. It is

meant to shock those who can influence the direction of U.S. policy. It is meant as a warning to the Reagan administration itself.

While it is, thus, a politically calculated message, there is no reason to think that it is not serious. The message is the following: If I may try to summarize it as fairly as I can.

After reflecting upon what has happened under President Reagan, the Soviet Union has concluded that it is not American rhetoric that has changed but American policy. Until now the Russians had assumed that, whatever the rivalry, Washington and Moscow acknowledged a common interest in the prevention of war.

They do not now see that the United States necessarily recognizes this. In the language of game theory, it has become a zero-sum relationship. The United States is seen as having apparently decided that one side must win all, and one must lose all.

American policy — to continue summarizing the Soviet message —

now seems to imply the dismantling or destruction of the Soviet Union. Virtually the whole world is declared to be in an American zone of "vital interest." If Moscow asks Washington whether the 1974 agreement on the principles of Soviet-American relations still holds, or the 1975 agreement on the prevention of nuclear war, it cannot obtain a positive answer. Some advise the Russians that these were executive agreements and do not necessarily bind successive American governments.

The Russians appear to be saying: We have tried hard to understand you and your system of government, but our mistrust and apprehension now go very deep and will not easily be overcome. People in the Soviet Union wonder if the relatively good relations of the 1960s and early 1970s were not "a terrible illusion." We now ask ourselves if you Americans do not think that only you have the right to exist.

A point of no return may have been passed. You Americans have insulted

us by the things your government has said. You have touched deep chords of national pride. You awaken our memories of past attacks from the West. We remember — now may not — that American soldiers intervened in our country and our civil war from 1918 to 1920. You make us think today that you are on a course leading to another war.

What do you want from us? Mr. Bogdanov concluded. New concessions? Well, we have done enough.

We see you now in a new light. Perhaps we are right in our conclusions; perhaps we are wrong. For us, the question now is settled. We must simply accept the consequences and do what we have to do to defend ourselves.

So goes the message from sophisticated Russians to Americans and West Europeans. Americans close to the White House are inclined to shrug it off. They consider it rhetorical retaliation for Mr. Reagan's "evil empire" talk. They say it isn't serious. My opinion is that they are wrong.

The Soviet position may be overwrought and self-justificatory, but it is serious. In Soviet eyes the United States is behaving in a manner consistent with historical "necessity," as foreseen in Marxist-Leninist analysis. It is also conforming to deep and historically founded popular expectations in Russia of enmity from the West. Emotional as well as political forces are in motion which it is essential to take seriously.

The conclusion to be drawn is not that Western policy can or should be shaped to avoid paining Soviet sensibilities and Russian memories. Obviously the Soviets have themselves to blame for where they now find themselves. America did not want a Cold War with Russia; in 1944 and 1945 it expected cooperation, repatriation of its troops and demobilization. Soviet conduct in occupied Central and Eastern Europe changed that.

The issue is simply that forces of the kind now at work must not be dealt with capriciously, ignorantly or aggressively, as has largely been the case in the Reagan years. I will return to this matter in a second article.

International Herald Tribune.
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More Than Just the Vice Presidency

By Barbara Mikuleki

WASHINGTON — Picking a woman for Democratic vice presidential nominee is a good idea, but it need not be the first priority of Democratic voters, whether men or women. The call for a woman vice president on the Democratic ticket threatens to shift the burden of responsibility away from Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party.

The wrong questions are being asked of the wrong party. There are many reasons why Democrats should have a woman vice presidential nominee this year. Women comprise more than half the population, and 6 million more of us than men will be voting in November. Recent polls indicate more conclusively than ever that a woman on the ticket this year could mean the difference between victory and defeat for the Democrats.

The problem is that enthusiasm for a woman vice president could ultimately look like tokenism — and be self-defeating. Having a woman vice president would not automatically resolve the "gender gap" issues, nor would it diminish the need to put women in key positions at all levels of government.

More important, however, the women of America must not misdirect the justifiable anger we feel toward President Reagan. We must not forget what he has and has not done for us. He refuses to lead the fight to have the rights of women written into the Constitution.

Rather than support the Equal Rights Amendment, he says he prefers to bring about equality with one law at a time. In truth, he has not even supported women on a "law-by-law" basis. The Women's Economic Equity Act, now before

the House of Representatives from Maryland, has been mentioned by several Democratic presidential contenders as a possible vice presidential nominee.

Congress, is a package of bills that includes provisions for reforms in pension and individual retirement accounts, tax credits for displaced homemakers, tax credits for child care, child support enforcement reforms and the abolishment of insurance discrimination against women.

The Reagan administration has provided little leadership in Congress to advance this legislation. At the same time, President Reagan has undone many of the programs that provide assistance to the more than 10 million women who are supporting families on their own. He has cut \$556 million from the Work Incentive Program, which was designed to help poor women move into the workforce. He has cut \$2.9 billion from the social services block grant, severely cutting day care services, which can make all the difference in whether a poor working mother remains employed.

He has cut \$3.9 billion from Medicaid, slashing health care services available to women and children. And he has cut \$4.3 billion in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, which provides financial support to female-headed households. In short, President Reagan has done more to accelerate the feminization of poverty than any president in modern history.

Women share a common concern for the preservation of life on this planet, regardless of whether that

means making their towns free of hazardous waste or endorsing a mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze. Women share a common drive to prevent violence, whether that means protecting battered women or speaking out for human rights in El Salvador. And women share a common concern for family life and economic security. They want jobs, good health care and a good education for their children.

These values are not held solely by women, but research indicates that they matter more to women than to men — and that women are more ready to act on them.

One sure way to translate them into policy is to put a woman with these values on the Democratic Party ticket. But that is not the only way. Failing to put a woman on the ticket will not mean we have failed the women of America; Democrats already have a better record on the issues that matter most to women.

The Democrats fought hard for the Equal Rights Amendment. They support the Women's Economic Equity Act and they want to halt the feminization of poverty. They also know the importance of arms control and human rights. We must continue to fight for these concerns and to point out Ronald Reagan's failures to act on the questions that women care about.

Above all else, our goal must be to get Ronald Reagan out of the White House. In this, our best chance as Democrats might well be to put up a woman nominee for vice president. But the major and more important gain for women will come from making the White House Democratic again.

The New York Times.

Iran-Iraq: Result Still Uncertain

By Harlan K. Ullman

WASHINGTON — Half a million or more Iranian and Iraqi troops are facing off in what may be the largest pitched battle fought since World War II. The outcome could resolve the war one way or the other and have profound effects on world stability and peace.

Obtaining accurate and timely intelligence about the Iran-Iraq war is not easy. Western access has been restricted on the ground, and the local weather this time of year can impede satellite and high-altitude surveillance. There is also the well known "fog and friction" of war.

The Iraqis have advantages in holding defensive positions, as well as in artillery and armor. The Iranians have numerical advantages in man-and-boy-power; their troops are likely to be used in suicidal or "human wave" tactics.

If both sides become fully engaged, Iraq will probably blunt Iran's offensive. The war might then return to lower levels of intensity and simmer along as it has for nearly four years. Or it might not. Less likely, although possible, is an outright Iraqi defeat of Iran, which could lead to an armistice or negotiated truce.

From the West's vantage point, and from Russia's as well, that would be the most desirable outcome. But, given Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary fervor, a quick end to the fighting is a long shot.

If Iraq were militarily defeated, the implications would be most serious. While Iran probably lacks the logistics to march ground forces to Baghdad or farther west, a permanent and uncontested Iranian presence in Iraq's littoral would remove the buffer between radical Islamic forces and the oil-rich Arabian peninsula.

That would provide unsettling both to local states and to external powers needing access to the Gulf region and its oil — and, incidentally, to the parties to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Given certain circumstances, Iran or Iraq might see an interest in threatening external access to Gulf oil by mining, terrorist attack or direct military action. Military solutions are at hand for the West to relieve the military aspects of any such event, but the political and psychological circumstances are not necessarily susceptible to military treatment.

Meanwhile, U.S. redeployment or withdrawal — depending upon one's view — from Lebanon certainly has raised Arab sensitivities about the effectiveness of U.S. power.

In these uncertain conditions, U.S. contingency planning should be centered in a very senior and small administration group with enough access and influence to carry through in a crisis, if one occurs. This group, at least of Cabinet level, should be meeting now, trying to anticipate a range of developments in the war.

Planning is already being done by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the CIA, the staff of the National Security Council and the State Department. But "routine" or "normal" crisis-management procedures need to be replaced with crisis-avoidance procedures. That means involving the most senior government officials now.

The mechanics exist. The problem is involving sufficiently senior officials who have the time to stay up on the situation and the clout to act.

The Reagan administration ought to appoint one or two of its most senior officials to examine the implications of a major crisis arising from the current battle — and to oversee the contingency planning.

The writer is a senior fellow at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Root Causes in Lebanon

Reading the opinion columns by William Buckley and Joseph Kraft on Lebanon (Feb. 17) will assure any doubters that U.S. conservative thinking is sealed in an echo chamber of ignorance. The pattern of thought is to ignore local problems, dismiss the responses of local populations as terrorist or fanatical and comb the area for Communists. Root causes are like the perennial Palestinian problem, Israeli militarism and influence in the U.S. government, and lack of representative institutions in the Lebanese political morass are cavalierly glossed over in the quest to find some — any — indication of Soviet involvement, influence or interest.

Neither author, after observing 10 years of fighting in Lebanon, has grasped the main points.

First, Lebanese division is the result of the attempt by a fanatically anti-Muslim party (the Phalange) to control the country through attacks on Muslim civilians or by calling in foreign troops to crush the Muslim majority and opposition Christians.

Second, Syria's aims since 1975 have always been the same: to restore the status quo in Lebanon to the pre-1975 level of compatibility with Syrian economic and security interests.

Third, Israel has been determined to wreck Palestinian independence in Lebanon and set up a docile, Maronite-controlled state on its northern borders, whatever the wishes of the Muslim majority. The Likud government has tried to stimulate Soviet involvement so that the United States would rush to help extricate Israel from the mess it has created.

Writers who cannot understand why any Arab population would want to resist the imposition of a pro-Western and pro-Israeli government can be relied upon to sum up on the same old anti-Soviet rhetoric to encourage further U.S. follies.

CHARLES EDWARDS.
Larnaca, Cyprus.

Anti-UNESCO Tactics

In "Washington and the UN: What Went Wrong?" (Feb. 11), Richard Bernstein accuses UNESCO of pressing for such policies as "tighter government control over journalists, as embodied in the plan for a 'new world information order' — an accusation that no reading of UNESCO decisions regarding communications can substantiate.

Flora Lewis ("Pressing UNESCO to Clean Up," March 2) goes further, suggesting that UNESCO officials may "save or copy and hide incriminating evidence for the investigation" to be undertaken by representatives of the U.S. government. An article in Pravda inviting UNESCO staff members secretly to secure information for Soviet investigators would be considered a deliberate call to break fundamental principles of staff conduct, as embodied in the UNESCO constitution. (That document, by the way, was not only ratified but even in part drafted by the United States.)

This puts the anti-UNESCO campaign at the level of Soviet KGB efforts. The cause of international cooperation would be better served by a dispassionate examination of the problems and difficulties UNESCO meets in today's world than by these attempts to justify at all cost a U.S. government move that only a tiny minority of those in the United States — and in particular in the U.S. national commission for UNESCO — who know UNESCO through continuous cooperation have supported.

MICHEL PREVOST.
Paris.

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French Officials Stung By Protest Over Schools

Demonstrations by Catholics Recall Church-State Battles of Last Century

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service

VERSAILLES, France — In a series of demonstrations echoing the great church-state battles of the 19th century, more than a million people have taken to the streets to protest the Socialist government's plans to restrict some of the autonomy of Roman Catholic schools.

Rallies in Bordeaux, Lyon, Rennes and Lille in the last two months have drawn more than 700,000 protesters. On Sunday, more than a half million French marched in the boulevard leading from the palace of Versailles.

The parallel with the past was so obvious that Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, the archbishop of Paris, called on politicians "not to let yourselves awaken an excessively old and sterile quarrel that would victimize mostly youth itself."

But it was difficult to disentangle history from the conflict that is embarrassing the government of President Francois Mitterrand.

[Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said Monday night that the government was searching for "a point of equilibrium" in the educational reform proposal and that "scholastic reform is not an impossible dream." The Associated Press reported from Paris.]

The embarrassment was so great that in anticipation of the huge rally at Versailles, Lionel Jospin, the leader of the Socialist Party, hinted that the government was ready to negotiate on some proposals.

It has long been a principle of French Socialism thinking that the government, which pays the salaries of teachers in private schools, has the right to take them over.

The Mitterrand government, however, has not gone that far, proposing instead that the government have a veto over the hiring of teachers for the schools and that the schools be placed under local educational jurisdictions, especially on financial matters.

But the private schools, most of which are Catholic, have denounced the proposed government legislation as an attempt to destroy them.

In a play on history, Catholic leaders are using the slogan *Ecole Libre*, or free school, to symbolize their battle against government control. That was the slogan used by leftists in the 19th century when

they created free, compulsory public schools to break the Catholic hold on education.

Cardinal Lustiger told the Versailles demonstrators: "It is not a special interest that you are defending here to the detriment of other citizens. We are asking for the application of a right that belongs to us."

The archbishop sounded hopeful about the prospects of reaching an agreement with the government.

Organizers of the demonstration said 800,000 people had filled the boulevard for almost a mile. The police estimated the crowd at 550,000.

It was a huge show of protest for France, and newspaper analysts, even beforehand, said it would exceed any kind of protest that rightist opposition parties could mount against the government.

Robert Ballion, a sociologist, said that the fierceness of the protest did not reflect the concern for Catholic education as much as it did dissatisfaction with French public schools.

France has 10,130 private schools attended by 17 percent of French schoolchildren. More than 90 percent of those schools are Catholic. In almost every case, the government pays the salaries of the teachers.

In the 1981 election campaign, Mr. Mitterrand promised that "a large unified and lay system of national public education would be put in place."

This was applauded by many of his own Socialists who have long wanted to eliminate the subsidy to Catholic schools.

Education Minister Alain Savary has called for government review of teacher hiring and salaries in the Catholic schools. The schools themselves, under the Savary proposals, would belong to a kind of school board on which their representatives would sit but would be outnumbered by public school officials.

Mr. Savary has insisted that the government does not intend to integrate the private schools into the government system. But Catholic leaders distrust that.

Militant Socialists, already upset with a government that is following conservative economic theory, say Mr. Savary has not gone far enough.



East German border guards escorted protesters back to West Berlin on Tuesday.

Western Group Stages Brief Peace Protest in East Berlin

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Twenty West Germans, some wearing tuxedos and top hats, pushed a mock chess game with cardboard missiles Tuesday in front of the Berlin Wall until East German soldiers broke up their protest, reporters said.

The members of the West Berlin group, which calls itself the Independent Peace Initiative, said they were engaging in street theater to protest the lack of progress at U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations in Geneva.

Ustinov Says India May Be Ready To Produce More Advanced MiGs

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov on Tuesday praised India's results in producing Soviet-designed MiG fighter jets and said it might be ready to manufacture more advanced models.

Marshal Ustinov told officials at the Indian-owned MiG production complex at Nasik, 120 miles (193 kilometers) northeast of Bombay, that "he was proud to note" the factory's "excellent record in the production and overhaul of MiG-21 series aircraft during the past three years."

This performance constituted a very crucial element in building up the advanced technology capabilities in the production of new and more sophisticated Soviet aircraft in India, Marshal Ustinov said.

In New Delhi, Defense Minister Ramaswamy I. Venkatarman told Parliament that India had asked the Soviet Union for approval to manufacture an improved version of the MiG-27. The Hindustan Aeronautics factory at Nasik produces three versions of the MiG-21 and MiG-27.

There was no indication that a new arms agreement between India and the Soviet Union would be signed during Marshal Ustinov's six-day visit.

But there is wide speculation that Marshal Ustinov will try to sell India more advanced weapons and steer it away from signing military contracts with Western countries.

Under a 1981 agreement, the Soviet Union pledged to supply sophisticated military equipment worth about \$2.5 billion to India.

The Soviet Union later agreed to assist India in the production of MiG-27s and the TU-72 tank.

Marshal Ustinov, 75, arrived in New Delhi Monday with a delegation that includes the Soviet chief of naval staff, Admiral S.G. Gromov, and other top officials.

The defense minister met Monday with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Pakistani Threat Cited

William J. Eaton of the Los Angeles Times reported from New Delhi: Rajiv Gandhi, leader of the ruling Congress Party, said in an interview Tuesday that Pakistani troops near the Indian border in Kashmir had the ability to launch a full-scale invasion in as little as four days.

He added that the Pakistani Army, in recent maneuvers in that area, had simulated attacks aimed at achieving military control over the entire Kashmir valley, including territory claimed by India.

Mr. Gandhi, son of the prime minister, warned that "we are militarily prepared."

But he indicated that India had stationed its troops in the border region far from the dividing line in order to avoid trouble.

About a month ago, Mr. Gandhi charged that Pakistan planned to invade India within a year, probably near the city of Jammu in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

But on Tuesday, he noted that India and Pakistan had agreed recently to resume talks in May on a no-war pact proposed by Pakistan.

Tito Gobbi, a Baritone, Skilled Operatic Actor, Director, Dies in Rome

By Bernard Holland

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tito Gobbi, 68, the Italian operatic baritone, died in Rome Monday. He had been suffering from cancer.

Mr. Gobbi earned enormous respect for his convincing character portrayals. His skill as an operatic actor was thought by many to overshadow his talents as a singer. Indeed, in the early years of his career, he often appeared in the movies, many times in nonsinging parts.

In the opera he was identified most readily with the role of Scarpia in Puccini's "Tosca." He made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in that part in 1956. His last performance at the Met was also as Scarpia in 1976, a performance that marked Dorothy Kirsten's farewell to the house. In the Met years between, he sang the role altogether 22 times in New York and six times on tour.

His range and reputation went beyond one character. At the Metropolitan, he sang the parts of Iago, Rigoletto and Falstaff over the years, and during his long career in Europe, he assumed roles as different as Wozzeck and Don Giovanni.

Mr. Gobbi's range and reputation went beyond one character. At the Metropolitan, he sang the parts of Iago, Rigoletto and Falstaff over the years, and during his long career in Europe, he assumed roles as different as Wozzeck and Don Giovanni.

Mr. Gobbi took the dramatic side of opera performance seriously enough to maintain a parallel career as an opera director. He made his official directing debut in Chicago in 1965 in Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra," and he had been very active as a director at the Lyric Opera of Chicago in recent years.

In 1970, he both staged and sang the title role in the same composer's "Falstaff," and in 1976, he directed a "Tosca" at the Met with Cornell MacNeil as Scarpia. He was also active at the Juilliard American Opera center.

Mr. Gobbi was born in Bassano del Grappa in Italy. He suffered from asthma as a child, and his father, a prosperous engineer, put him under the care of a personal athletic supervisor. Mr. Gobbi became a proficient cross-country skier, mountain climber and cyclist as a teen-ager.

He entered the University of Padua to study law but soon switched to voice. In 1936, when he was 21, Mr. Gobbi won a scholarship to work at La Scala's theater school in Milan, and in 1938 he won a voice contest in Vienna. Mr. Gobbi made his operatic debut in Rome in 1938 and first sang at La Scala in 1942.

Sir Hugh Fraser, 66, Conservative Politician

LONDON (UPI) — Sir Hugh Fraser, 66, the aristocratic politician whose wife, Lady Antonia Fraser, left him for Harold Pinter, the playwright, in the 1970s, died Tuesday.

Sir Hugh was admitted to a hospital last week after developing complications from a cyst on his lung. He had been ill for some time. He represented the Midlands district of Stafford and Stone for the Conservative Party in Parliament.

The British public knew Sir Hugh best, however, because of the scandal involving his former wife, Lady Antonia, the best-selling author of "Mary, Queen of Scots" and "Cromwell," who left him for Mr. Pinter.

Other deaths:

Roland Culver, 83, an actor who portrayed the impeccable, icy Englishman in a number of Hollywood films, last Wednesday of pneumonia. His films included "Down to Earth," "Singapore" and "To Each His Own."

James Faye (Roy) Hall, 61, co-author of the rock standard,



Tito Gobbi

"Whole Lotta Shakin' Going On," which was made famous by Jerry Lee Lewis, Friday following a heart attack in Nashville, Tennessee.

Pierre Cochereau, 59, the organist of Notre Dame cathedral in Paris, Tuesday of a heart attack. Mr. Cochereau was also director of the Conservatoire Nationale de Musique in Lyon.

U.S. Jet, in Canada, Tests Cruise Delivery System

United Press International

COLD LAKE, Alberta — A U.S. Air Force B-52 bomber carrying four unarmed cruise missiles flew down a 1,500-mile (2,400-kilometer) corridor across western Canada Tuesday in the first test of a U.S. nuclear weapons delivery system in Canadian airspace.

The missiles were not actually being fired in Tuesday's test. The first such test of the air-launched missile is planned for January 1985.

The bomber entered Canadian territory only 15 minutes after the Federal Court in Ottawa rejected an anti-nuclear group's bid for an injunction to block the test. The court said the test did not threaten the life, security and liberty of Canadians.

At the Canadian Forces Base at Cold Lake, 6,000 soldiers were on "increased alert" as seven members of the Greenpeace environmental group formed a human barricade on a road leading to the testing range to protest the government decision allowing the test.

The B-52 bomber, with two mis-

siles cradled under each wing, left a base in Grand Forks, North Dakota, and circled in the Arctic pending the court decision.

The B-52 was to fly as low as 900 feet (274 meters) as it passed over Cold Lake. The Canadian Armed Forces banned all civilian aircraft for a 75-mile-wide corridor along the test path.

The bomber was trailed by another aircraft, crammed with technical equipment to monitor the effectiveness of the missile's guidance system.

Northern Canada was chosen as the test site because the terrain is similar to that in the Soviet Union.

In his written decision rejecting the request of a coalition of anti-nuclear groups for an injunction against the test, Justice Francis Muldoon said:

"The evidence proceeds upon the assumption that the testing of the cruise missiles will jeopardize the plaintiff's — indeed everyone's — right to security of person."

That may well be shrewd speculation, but it remains a speculation because there is no evidence to support it," he added.

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INSIGHTS

The Lebanon Pullout: Now Washington Argues About the Role of Military Force

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The collapse of President Ronald Reagan's policy in Lebanon has produced within the administration an emotional debate of "major importance to the United States," as one top State Department official put it, over use of military force to back up U.S. diplomacy in trouble spots around the world.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz provided a public glimpse of this on Thursday when he charged that congressional reservations about the use of force had helped pulled the rug out from under the U.S. Marine deployment in Lebanon and encouraged Syria to doubt U.S. resolve.

The internal election-year debate, however, goes well beyond the role of Congress. Outwardly at least, it appears to reflect a role reversal, with the Pentagon urging caution in the use of force and the State Department leading the charge.

The debate pits Mr. Shultz, the national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, and other advocates of power-backed diplomacy against Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and much of the military high command, who pay the price in casualties and bruised institutional reputations when these forces fail.

At the heart of the issue is whether the American people will support such involvements, especially if troops are killed. The Pentagon and military, still wary from their experience in Vietnam, have become increasingly reluctant to have U.S. military forces involved without clear public support and a clearly defined mission.

In Lebanon, differing views of the U.S. national interest were also a factor.

The U.S. military machine has been designed primarily to deter nuclear war and thwart a Soviet onslaught in Europe. But neither of those contingencies, most officials believe, is very probable.

Washington is much more likely to face precisely the kind of complicated local conflict now swirling in the Middle East, Central America and the Gulf, where U.S. interests are not so clear.

The United States has deployed forces in local conflicts many times before: to Lebanon in 1958 and the Dominican Republic in 1965, for example. Now, however, there are serious differences about whether anything can be gained by using force and about conditions under which it is to be used.

Although both sides describe the issue as profound and the differences as honest, the argument is also tinged with bitterness and frustration that has been built up over time, "largely because of lack of confidence by the military in political leadership in this country," according to a senior White House official.

One top administration official, who espouses the Shultz-McFarlane view, said: "The implications of what has happened in Lebanon are very, very profoundly felt and they surely will condition the way we tackle other problems. We've had a clear setback there. . . a terrible loss."

"If we backed away from Lebanon a year ago," before hundreds of U.S. servicemen were killed and the United States was basically forced out, he continued, "we would have lost

something" in terms of pulling away from a "cause" that the administration felt was worth backing. That cause was getting Syrian and Israeli forces out of Lebanon while supporting and broadening the Christian-led government of President Amin Gemayel.

"But probably," the official said, "we would not have lost the ability to use force someplace else in the future. The outcome of Lebanon is, for Americans, unfortunately, focused too exclusively on Lebanon as a military engagement, which it was not in the foremost sense. So to draw conclusions about the role of force in support of diplomacy which are unwarranted, I think that is the less."

"We have to have a public that understands that military force is warranted" in some situations, he said, "but we fail badly to illuminate the kind of world we live in and that military force can function effectively in a very subtle environment."

Even before the relatively quick and successful surprise invasion of Grenada, White House and State Department sources report there was some military hesitancy because of concern over U.S. public opinion.

The official attacked what he called "a persistent theme of criticism" in media and public questioning that tends to focus on the "emptiness" of military missions in El Salvador or Lebanon "as opposed to a reasoned questioning of whether what we are doing is right or wrong. There seems to be a higher premium on doing something right, or not doing it, even though not doing it is to allow a terrible wrong to occur."

The official also implied that such thinking has infected the military high command. He and top State Department officials are clearly unhappy with the civilian and military leadership in the Pentagon.

They suggest that the military argument that it could not have contributed much in Lebanon anyway, because the problem was political, is not the real reason the Pentagon was reluctant to commit and keep marines in Beirut and to use force there.

The military, the senior official suggested, learned the wrong lessons from Vietnam. "They absorbed one lesson very well," he said: "Let's not get involved in something without public support."

But, he continued, the military "has consciously not absorbed some of the rather successful tactics developed" in Vietnam. "They threw out all that experience for low-order conflict and immediately returned to [planning for] the big land battles in Europe and Korea . . . to the exclusion of those smaller but more likely areas" of conflict such as Lebanon.

High-ranking military officers have a sharply different view.

"We and the secretary of defense," one top officer said, "never felt the use of military force in Lebanon provided leverage to get a political-diplomatic solution, and the use of force against Arabs is counter to our overall national security objectives in the Middle East."

"We are very, very uncomfortable with military actions against Arabs. . . and the only targets in Lebanon are Arabs."

The senior officers dispute the idea that they are reluctant warriors forever chastened by Vietnam. But there is also, certainly among top com-

manders, "no philosophy to resist the use of force to achieve aims. If there is a valid benefit and reasonable means to achieve it, we would support it. It's a matter of whether the military would make a difference and how we are expected to bring about that difference."

In Lebanon, he said, "we were never really quite sure why that military force was put in there and what it was expected to do."

Officers said such reluctance about Lebanon should not be interpreted as reflecting military attitudes in all cases. Yet when asked about a hypothetical situation in which troops might have to be used in Central America, one senior officer suggested that it also would not be popular.

"The prevailing view is that we agree with those who say the basic problem there is socioeconomic and political. But we recognize that the security problem has got to be solved first or parallel to the other problems."

So, he said, the military is willing to help those countries "with all sorts of resources short of going to war. The basic reason we would not be interested in sending U.S. boys in is that we don't think it can contribute to the long-term solution. If it can't be solved by indigenous security forces, then it probably can't be solved at all," he said.

The State Department view, as one senior official described it, is that "there has to be better understanding by the military of the interplay between diplomacy and the use of power."

It is an issue that goes back to 19th century military-diplomatic philosophers, he said. "How does a great power use limited amounts of power judiciously at the right time, especially when it is not obvious who is morally right or wrong" and when U.S. interests are at stake but are not vital?

"If we are not able to arrive at some way to do that, either because of the nature of our democracy or our history of quasi-isolationism, we sooner or later are going to come a cropper. People and allies are going to say they can't rely on us, that we are erratic, on-again, off-again." Just the knowledge that the United States is not likely to use force emboldens potential enemies, he said.

"This is the nature of the likely challenge: this enormous gray area where the need for power is limited; not nuclear war or, at the other end, things like the virtually unopposed police action in Grenada."

But the military, he said, makes a fundamental 20th century argument in return: Wherever the United States chooses to apply conventional power in limited situations, it is going to face unconventional warfare carried out by small bands of guerrillas or terrorists with extremely lethal, high-technology weapons that are now available everywhere.

Thus, he said, the Pentagon argues that the ability to impose military solutions using limited means is increasingly in doubt. The military believes, he said, that if the task is known and has a clear objective, then "go do it and go all the way, because you will only get bogged down and humiliated if you are hesitant and uncertain. And, if you engage the other side's surrogates rather than the real enemy, you are fighting in the wrong place."



Kenneth Goodpaster, left, teaching an ethics course. Derek C. Bok, Harvard's president, inset left, has called for more emphasis on ethics, less on case studies. Dean John H. McArthur, right, is reluctant to discuss Mr. Bok's views.

Harvard Business School Resists Change

Despite Reform Ideas, Graduates Are Still Practitioners, Not Theorists

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — It was five years ago that the president of Harvard University broke the carefully nurtured academic quiet here, publishing a commentary on the state of business education that many considered a slap at Harvard Business School's time-honored teaching methods and the direction of its research.

New demands on American businessmen, suggested the president, Derek C. Bok, meant that the school should be placing a greater emphasis on the teaching of ethics and on instilling its students — who are mostly future line managers in U.S. corporations — with a greater appreciation of how corporations and the government interact. And Mr. Bok questioned whether the school had grown overly reliant on its celebrated "case method" teaching style.

While the method uses real-life examples of corporate decision-making, he wrote, it "does not provide an ideal way of communicating concepts and analytic methods in the first in-

Students praised a move two years ago to cut back on a workload that had crept up to nearly 10,000 pages of reading each year.

"We reached a point where the pressure had forced students into gaming strategies — the quick, 30-second answer that would get them off the hook," said Thomas Piper, a senior associate dean.

With the reading load rolled back to about 7,000 pages, he said, "we find that students are doing no less work, and they are much better prepared."

stance." Instead, he advocated a broader approach that would teach business theory and principles first and then test them against the case studies.

Five years later, under the tutelage of a new dean, only a handful of the changes advocated by Mr. Bok, notably the emphasis on business ethics, have come to pass. Others, especially Mr. Bok's effort to wean the school from its dependence on the case method, have foundered in the face of faculty and alumni resistance.

In fact, a faculty well practiced in the fine art of academic politics has staunchly resisted any fundamental changes in how it teaches and conducts research. So as Harvard Business School quietly celebrates its 75th anniversary this academic year, it remains a school dedicated to turning out practitioners, largely the way it always has.

Even now, the report is still a topic of great sensitivity among administrators. Mr. Bok, who has contended that his criticisms were overblown by the press, declines to talk about how the school has dealt with the issues in the report.

Likewise, the dean he appointed to carry the school into its new era, John H. McArthur, will not talk about the report.

"It's fine to ask the senior faculty about the Bok report," William Hokanson, a public relations official at the school, warned a visitor recently, "but if you raise it with the dean he will be very upset." When the official was told that the topic could hardly be avoided, because Mr. Bok had called the report "the first step" in choosing a new dean five years ago, Mr. McArthur canceled a long-scheduled interview 45 minutes before it was to take place.

Some at the school say Mr. McArthur, a 21-year veteran of the school, simply dislikes publicity; others say he does not want to be caught in the middle of a public debate between Mr. Bok and the business school faculty. Whatever the reason, Mr. Bok's criticisms continue to bolster the institution's critics who argue that the school is primarily a trade school, because the case method prevents it from taking a more "academic" approach to business studies.

"I am sure the school is unjustly deprecated; the teaching there is some of the best in the university," said David Riesman, Harvard's noted sociologist and expert on education. "But there is a feeling, especially in Cambridge, that there is something intellectually about management."

Even those who came to the school to learn under the case method agree: "It's tough to get

incredibly intellectual about the shop floor," said Eric Turner, a 27-year-old student.

"If you read the [Bok] report, you have to see it as looking for a fundamental change in course," said John C. Burton, the dean of Columbia University's business school. "That has not happened." Still, Mr. Burton says the country needs "a portfolio of business schools" and Harvard, with its emphasis on training managers, "is an essential part of that."

At the Yale School of Management, which was just opening its doors when the Bok report was issued, Dean Burton T. Malkiel said the report "influenced us in our own curriculum," which mixes studies of case histories with other forms of analysis. At Harvard, he said, "I have started to see changes, but it is happening very slowly."

Students say that some of those changes, although different from those Mr. Bok advocated in his report, have markedly improved the quality of education. They point to a move by the school two years ago to cut back on a student workload that had crept up to nearly 10,000 pages of reading each year.

"We reached a point where the pressure had forced students into gaming strategies — the quick, 30-second answer that would get them off the hook," said Thomas Piper, the senior associate dean for educational programs. With the reading load rolled back to about 7,000 pages, "we find that students are doing no less work, and they are much better prepared."

And most students praise the school's growing reliance on personal computers, used in many classes to manipulate complex corporate and industry data presented in the case studies. Next year, the school announced in February, some work on personal computers will be mandatory, and more than 90 percent of students are expected to own their own machines.

Both young faculty members and students say they have been pleasantly surprised to find the business school a fairly humane environment. "You get an image out of it as a high-powered, cutthroat place," said Mr. Turner, but that is not the case. "It is competitive, but only as competitive as the real world."

"The real world" is a phrase used frequently in Harvard Business School classes. It is a world the case method is adept at exploring. Harvard students read hundreds of cases, ranging from three to 40 pages long, that present a specific business problem and the statistical data that "real world" executives used to resolve it. In class, a professor mediates an active, sometimes roaring debate, forcing students to tear apart the executive's reasoning and explore the implications of decisions. "Properly done, it is a four de force of teaching," said Mr. Riesman.

Harvard's library of cases now exceeds 6,000, each carefully culled and most approved by the companies who are the subjects of the studies. (Their names are usually changed in the text of the cases.) In fact, collecting and creating cases has become something of an industry itself: Harvard will spend \$15 million this year on research, mostly sending faculty and staff into factories and boardrooms to collect information for new cases. The best are sold to other business schools, generating about \$5.5 million in revenues annually.

But many schools are less enthusiastic about the method, and therein lies the debate over Mr. Bok's comments. Classes at the University of Chicago's business school, for example, often resemble a graduate school in economics, where intricate theoretical models are developed that seek to explain economic behavior or, for example, to predict commodity pricing. Others, like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are heavily analytical, assembling and analyzing huge amounts of numerical data. Schools like Columbia and Yale draw on a variety of techniques.

Most of these schools argue that they are more forward-looking than Harvard, because they do not rely too heavily on history. "The lag of time between theory and implementation is shorter these days," said Mr. Malkiel of Yale. "What was just a theory a few years ago is now often being used every day by an options trader on the floor."

But Harvard's case system still has its ardent defenders. "To me, it is the most useful way of teaching what we have to teach," said E. Raymond Corey, the director of the school's division of research. M. Colyer Crum, another professor, agrees: "The case method is an antidote to being obsolete."

In fact, many faculty members openly contend that Mr. Bok, a law professor, did not fully understand the difference between studying legal and business cases. In the law, they contend, cases are studied because they yield clear principles and precedents. In business, cases are a tool that students use to hone their skills at analyzing business problems.

Most students at Harvard defend the case method strongly, saying the prospect of being called on to participate in the discussion of a case makes them better prepared and more interested in the subject. But some say that Mr. Bok had a point, especially because many of the cases seem disjointed.

"It would often make more sense to give the theory first, and then compare the case to the model," said Donna Florence, 26, who came to Harvard from the University of Alabama. The system is bound to produce studies at least a few years behind the times, she added, because "you can't wait for a good case on robotics to come along."

One area in which cases and theory have been mingled is ethics. In numerous courses about business policy, students are now confronted with a variety of ethical dilemmas, such as whether it is right to engage in bribery when operating in countries where under-the-table money often greases deals.

In a recent class of "Ethical Aspects of Corporate Policy," second-year students spent 90 minutes wrestling with a number of difficult theoretical questions raised by moral philosophers.

Not surprisingly, students enrolled in the elective course seemed to already enjoy dealing with such issues, and the course instructor, Kenneth Goodpaster, admits he may be "singing to the choir choir." But he says that "moral isolationism in business school is starting to change," a process he and others say began at Harvard before the Bok report.

Still, faculty members say it will be a while before instructors in a variety of business courses — especially younger teachers, fearful of losing control of a case discussion — are comfortable dealing with ethical issues when they arise in classroom debate. Students say it is significant that another elective course, called "Power and Influence," is more heavily subscribed than the ethics course.

John D. Matthews Jr., a professor who pioneered much of the ethics teaching at Harvard, says he is not surprised that a course called "Power and Influence" is more heavily subscribed than the ethics course. "A lot of students come here to be more effective managers," he said, "and they are not sure a course with 'ethics' in the name will do that — in fact, it may make them less willing to make the decisions they have to make."

John D. Matthews Jr., a professor who pioneered much of the ethics teaching at Harvard, says he is not surprised that a course called "Power and Influence" is more heavily subscribed than the ethics course. "A lot of students come here to be more effective managers," he said, "and they are not sure a course with 'ethics' in the name will do that — in fact, it may make them less willing to make the decisions they have to make."

Harvard students say they enjoy the ethics debates, although several note that it is rare for their colleagues to take a strong stand, lest they be seen as unobjective. A first-year student recalled an exception, during the discussion of the plight of two recently hired young bank officers.

One of the new officers, a white male, was sent out often to deal with many of the bank's most established and conservative customers. The other, a black female, complained that despite receiving assurances that she was doing well, she was regularly forced to deal with less important customers.

"The question was, do you do what is best for the bank — not risking the loss of a customer by sending a familiar, white male — or do you decide to do right by the black woman, no matter what the customers think?" the student said. After prolonged debate, the student recalled, "one guy raised his hand and said, 'You've got to look at yourself in the mirror at night. To hell with what happens to the bank.' It was rare, he said, 'for somebody really to lay their moral cards on the table.'"

In the end, the quality of the school's performance will depend on its ability to instill students with enthusiasm about their trade, according to Mr. Piper, the senior associate dean, and other faculty members. "The issue is whether we can get people excited about what it means to be a manager, and not just for self," he said. "All the signs give me hope."

Chinese Are Learning the 'Linguo'

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — While millions of Chinese are studying English, French, Japanese and Russian to help speed China's modernization, more than 120,000 people here are learning Esperanto, the 97-year-old "international language" that increasingly is capturing the imagination of Chinese wanting to end their country's long isolation from the West.

More than 33,000 people — shop clerks, college graduates, farmers and factory workers — enrolled recently in two Esperanto correspondence courses. Thirteen Chinese universities are offering Esperanto as a foreign language this year, and 19 others have Esperanto teachers on their faculties.

Esperanto associations have been established in 32 Chinese provinces and cities. 30 Esperanto magazines are being published here and, four times daily, Radio Beijing broadcasts a half-hour program in Esperanto to about 50 countries. Because of Esperanto's increasing popularity in China, the 1986 World Esperanto Conference will take place in Shanghai.

Relatively few people, probably no more than 10 million worldwide, speak Esperanto, and virtually no up-to-date scientific material is published in Esperanto. But none of this seems to dismay China's Esperantists, who make up one of the world's fastest-growing contingents of Esperanto speakers.

Hope for a World Language

Many Chinese taking up Esperanto believe it will make European languages, on which it is largely based, easier to learn. Some are convinced that the 30,000 or so foreign books that have been translated into Esperanto over the years offer much for China. And all seem to share the hope that Esperanto as a world language will in time bring people closer together.

"Esperanto estas nur lingvo sed esta bela ideo," Zhang Qicheng, secretary-general of the All-China Esperanto League, said the other day, translated: "Esperanto is not merely a language but a beautiful ideal," and this ideal is that, sooner or later, mankind will have a common language."

Mr. Zhang, editor of the league's magazine, El Popola Cino (From People's China, in Esperanto), and a member of the Universal Esperanto Association, argues that there is a long-term need, particularly by Third World countries, for such an international language to "counter language hegemony and fight for national independence."

"Although English, for example, is widely spoken, it cannot be used as a truly international language because English-speaking countries would then be privileged and other countries would be resentful," said Mr. Zhang, who speaks English and Indonesian as well as Esperanto and several Chinese dialects. "Still, English is now dominant in the world, and it will be difficult to change this historical trend."

As amazing as 120,000 Chinese speakers of Esperanto may be, the figure is dwarfed by the estimated 10 million students enrolled in formal courses of English and perhaps twice

that number who are studying English in night schools, by television and in informal groups that meet in factories, clubs and city parks.

With China's growing emphasis on English as the primary foreign language in its schools — French, Russian and Japanese combined probably have fewer than 3 million students — the effort to promote Esperanto has been vigorously debated. Critics have said it would be better to learn German or Spanish or any other national language than Esperanto.

"It's useless," an English-speaking Chinese intellectual said. "There are already too many languages in the world. Why invent another one?"

Others here have suggested that Chinese should first learn to speak well the standard dialect of their own language, a point that has also been made in criticism of English-language instruction in high schools here. And a few critics have noted in letters to Chinese newspapers that members of the All-China Esperanto League do not even speak Esperanto among themselves.

Reasons for Popularity

"There is some debate within China on the usefulness of Esperanto," Mr. Zhang acknowledged. "Some do say that it is not worth learning."

But its popularity continues to grow in China, he said, because, for Chinese, Esperanto is "easy to learn compared with other Western languages and, again for Chinese, it does facilitate the learning of other European languages."

The Esperanto alphabet has 28 letters, each with only one sound. About 60 percent of the words are drawn from Latin, and with a series of prefixes and suffixes one root can produce as many as 40 related words. Esperanto's grammar is simple. All nouns end in "o," all adjectives end in "a," and there is a single, completely regular conjugation for verbs. All spelling is phonetic. In pronunciation, the accent is always on the last syllable.

Esperanto, which in Esperanto means "one who hopes," was devised in 1887 by a Polish-Russian ophthalmologist, L.L. Zamenhof, in the hope that a common language would bring the people of Europe closer together. Although Zamenhof borrowed little from Chinese in inventing Esperanto, the way its words are formed is similar to Chinese, Mr. Zhang said.

"Although we write in characters, and this gives our language another dimension, the conceptual basis of Esperanto is close to Chinese," he said. "This makes Esperanto very 'approachable' for a Chinese."

Mr. Zhang, 71, was studying English as a youth in Shanghai in 1930 when he became fascinated with Esperanto, which at the time was quite popular among Chinese intellectuals.

"It seemed to me that it would be easier for Chinese to assimilate the Western science and technology we needed to develop the country through Esperanto than a dozen different foreign languages," Mr. Zhang recalled. "Unfortunately, I found that few science books had been translated into Esperanto. But through reading novels and other literary

works which had been translated, my insight into the West increased greatly."

Mr. Zhang's — and China's — continuing fascination with Esperanto is thus part of the long search for a way to speed China's modernization and economic development by opening it to the outside world.

Experienced Western linguists are said to be able to learn Esperanto's basics with 20 hours of instruction, and Chiu Mingjie, an official of the Esperanto League, said that Chinese can learn Esperanto well enough to teach it to others within a year, and that even those studying the language by correspondence course can read and write Esperanto with ease after a year.

When the Shanghai Foreign Language Institute allowed its third-year students majoring in English and French to take Esperanto as an optional third language, more than half enrolled, to the amazement of their teachers. After the first semester, Wei Yuanshu, the chief instructor, said that the students, among China's best in English, French and Japanese, would probably speak Esperanto even better because of its simplicity.

"Studying Esperanto is not as Quixotic as it seems at first," an American-trained Chinese historian commented. "In the 1930s, we were experimenting with anything that might help us, and that experimentation continues. . . . Esperanto is not a very practical approach, but placed within modern Chinese history it is certainly understandable."

Supported by Mao

Its study was supported by the Education Ministry under the old Chinese Nationalist government, by leading intellectuals such as the writer Lu Hsiang and later by the Communists, who saw it as politically progressive.

"If we could take Esperanto as the means, and internationalism and revolution as the ideal," the late Chairman Mao said in 1939, when Esperanto was being used to promote the Chinese Communists' cause abroad, "then Esperanto can be learned and should be learned."

Esperanto was introduced into Chinese universities as a foreign language in 1963, but study was stopped when all schools were closed in 1966 by the Cultural Revolution, and a revival began only in 1979. Now, the Esperanto League's magazine has 42,000 subscribers, and new Esperanto books and dictionaries sell out quickly.

Despite the enthusiasm here for Esperanto, matched only in a few countries in Eastern Europe and Latin America, Mr. Zhang does not believe that its time has come.

"We should admit that, at least for the present, Esperanto is not widespread or very popular in the world, and thus is not practical as an international language," he said. "Still, it plays its role in other respects and will continue to deepen understanding and friendship among different peoples. . . . To communicate today, people have to learn a lot of foreign languages, but, ideally, Esperanto would be sufficient, and this idea is still quite attractive to many people, particularly the young."

هكزامن الاصل

ARTS / LEISURE

A Joyous 'Mikado' From the Canadian Stratford

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Ed Mirvish has brought his fellow countrymen to the Old Vic in a joyous revival of "The Mikado" from Stratford, Ontario.

It might perhaps have been more exciting to see them in a new Canadian work, or even in one of the Shakespeares for which the Stratford theatre is justly famous. But the Gilbert and Sullivan tradition in Ontario goes all the way back to that Stratford's founding father, Tyrone Guthrie, and although the

headed by his fellow countrywoman, Janet Suzman. This however, is an altogether more arid and derivative piece, rooted not so obviously in Fugard's own childhood as in a devotion to "Waiting for Godot" and the minimalist theater of Beck-

The tramps here are Boesman and Lena, themselves Cape coloreds (persons of mixed race), condemned to roam the banks of the Swartkops River near Port Elizabeth in search of a living or just an escape from the scrubland. Suzman as Lena is less convincingly down to the very rock bottom of her life than was Yvonne Bryceland in the first London production. 13 years ago, and neither Stuart Wilson as the bullying Boesman nor even Tommy Buson as the impassive black African could convince me that we had here anything much more than a radio play. There are, nonetheless, moments of extreme poetic power, and as an early work by one of the great dramatists of our time, this production remains well worth a look.

In the battle of the sexes, the dramatist Ted Whitehead is a veteran war correspondent. Across the last 15 years, we have followed his early but hugely literate and intelligent analyses of crumbling relationships through "Alpha-Beta" to "Old Flames," in the latter of

which four women solemnly sat down to eat a man for dinner on the ground that it was the only possible solution to their marital and sexual hang-ups.

Having thus gone about as far as he could down that dead end, Whitehead now regroups his forces, and in "The Man Who Fell in Love With His Wife" (at the Lyric Hammersmith Studio) he gives us yet another look at disintegrating marriage. This one is through the perspective of a Liverpool Irish dockworker who falls in love with his wife after 20 years of marriage, at precisely the moment she is free of domestic imprisonment and therefore able to start rebuilding an outside life, which does not have much room in it for him.

Technically there are certain problems here, not least being that what we have is an old tele-play (done by the British Broadcasting Corp. in 1980 as "Sweet Nothings"), which betrays its origins in a series of short early black-out scenes that would have been fine as cross-fades but look distinctly clumsy in a studio-stage setting.

There is also the problem that Whitehead is largely concerned with a specific kind of Liverpool Irish Catholic guilt deeply linked to male chauvinism and impenetrable to outsiders. His central character (played by Tom Bell) goes spectacularly to pieces when he discovers

that he now needs his wife more than she needs him, and he therefore abandons his job and takes to haunting her office when not enlisting the services of a psychoanalyst. By the end of the play he's a minicab driver, the wife is off with other men, the daughter has gone to America in a marriage of convenience, and you are left with the faint feeling that you have been reading a short story by Strindberg from which somebody has removed the last page.

Peter James has come up with a

very intelligent production featuring fine performances from Bell and Lynn Farleigh as the wife trying to understand why her husband is cracking up at the very moment that she is coming together. Even they, however, cannot altogether overcome the longeurs of a debate about love and marriage couched within a soap-opera plot, and the heavy use of 1950s pop records to indicate shifts in the relationship only suggests that Whitehead might now usefully turn his attention to a marital musical.

THE LONDON STAGE

Canadians have not come up with anything as inventive as the recent American "Pirates of Penzance," their "Mikado" is distinguished by a wonderfully manic Pooh-Bah from Richard McMillan and an energetic, numbingly joking, lyrical celebration of the plot.

Brian Macdonald, the director and choreographer, rejects any Broadway-musical influence and instead goes back to a Victorian pantomime convention, although he allows Gilbert's lyrics to be updated as far as Rubik's Cube and the Elgin Marbles and even the closing of Hammersmith Bridge. Yet this remains a very faithful production, one that avoids the self-conscious excesses of the old Guthrie amateur efforts and at the same time serves as a sharp reminder of the huge debt the modern stage musical owes to G & S.

A number like "The Moon and L" for example, could have come from any Broadway or West End musical in the first half of this century, and Gilbert's tricky rhyme schemes are blueprints not only for Coward and Wedekind but also for every lyricist up to and including Stephen Sondheim — where did "Pacific Overtures" come from if not "The Mikado"?

The Canadian company is admittedly variable, and it would have been good to see them here, as in their home territory, working in repertory with some other totally contrasted piece. But McMillan and Eric Donkin (as Ko-Ko) are a formidably funny double-act, and for those of us whose recollections of "The Mikado" are hopelessly caught up with amateur operatic societies, or D'Oyly Carte in its long, slow decline, this comes as a revelation of theatrical delight.

Following hard upon his Play-of-the-Year Award for "Master Harold and the Boys" (still in the repertoire of the National Theatre), Athol Fugard's early "Boesman and Lena" is now in revival at the Hampstead Theatre with a cast

Debate Over Freud's Legacy Spreads to Real Estate Level

By Jeanne Kassler
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The current debate over Freud's moral and intellectual legacy is finding a curious reflection on the concrete level of real estate.

Whether the Edwardian brick house will be exclusively a museum, or a museum shared with apartment dwellers, is uncertain pending decisions on both sides of the Atlantic.

In 1980 the Sigmund Freud Archives bought the house from Freud's daughter, Anna, planning to convert it to a museum after her death. Miss Freud died in October 1982, but the rooms remain untouched, except for the files, most of whose contents have been shipped to the United States. The house, in Hampstead, in north-west London, is distinguished from neighboring buildings only by a plaque stating that Freud lived there from 1938 to 1939. It remains closed to the public.

Besides seeking funds to open the museum, the Sigmund Freud

Archives must also decide who is to head it, since the leading candidate, Jeffrey Masson, disqualifies himself in the eyes of the psychoanalytic establishment by his public attack on Freud's seduction theory.

The house includes Freud's two-room study, crammed with books, ancient artifacts and the famous carpet-covered couch.

The local housing authority has granted permission to turn Freud's rooms into a museum but suggested the rest of the house be converted into apartments, according to Ian Trahearn, the planning officer for the district. "Since 20 percent of the houses in the area were lived in by famous people," he said, "we would be fossilizing a good part of the housing in the area if we turned their homes into museums."

Trahearn said the Archives had applied only for use of Sigmund Freud's two rooms as a museum, but he expected the American group would apply for nonresidential use of the remaining rooms, an application he anticipates will be rejected and then appealed.



Old oaks contrast with the new architecture of the Houma Federal Building.

From Bayou to Metro Area

Fingers of Development Probe a Louisiana Parish

By John Herbers
New York Times Service

HOUMA, Louisiana — She is known as Queen of the Swamps, and no one questions Annie Miller's self-appointed task of leading civilization away from one tall cypress tree inside a marsh near Big Bayou Black.

The bald eagles who built a nest there could not have known something that Mrs. Miller knows quite well: Terrebonne Parish has been classified a metropolitan area, and fingers of development are prying far into the delicate lacework of estuaries, rivulets, swamps and lakes that cover most of the area within the boundaries of the parish, or county.

Mrs. Miller, who conducts Annie Miller's Renowned Swamp Tours, chases hunters away from the nest, and she protested to the authorities recently when a helicopter frightened the great birds away.

Time is not on the side of the eagles. From 1960 to 1980 the population of Terrebonne Parish almost doubled. Many of the sugar cane plantations were replaced by housing subdivisions and by industry related to oil and gas production, leaving only the grassy meadows as reminders of the past.

After the latest census, the area was given metropolitan status by the federal government, officially designating it a major population area. But the reality is that most of the parish population of about 100,000 lives along bayous outside the city, and the residents of Houma, population 32,600, have agreed to give up the city government and be part of the new Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government.

Former Mayor Edward P. Lyons moved across Main Street to the Parish Court House to become president and chief executive officer of the new Parish Council. He was elected to that office after voters in both the city and the parish approved the consolidation.

Lyons envisions the change as a way to get more federal money for the area and to bring about efficiency in delivering public services seldom seen in the relaxed informality of southern Louisiana.

"We are going to have the best government in the state, or for that matter one of the best anywhere," Lyons told a visitor, his arm swinging wide in an expansive gesture common to natives of this area.

He will be presiding over a new form of American population center: the small but growing metropolitan area with widely dispersed

development, which has grown up around towns and villages and has become an economic and cultural entity in its own right.

Only 57 miles (92 kilometers) from New Orleans, Houma is no longer dependent as it once was on that city. Its shopping centers, hospitals and other facilities serve 300,000 people in Terrebonne, Lafourche and adjacent parishes.

Only its geography makes it unique.

Terrebonne Parish encompasses 1,367 square miles (3,554 square kilometers). Over the ages, when the Mississippi flooded, the heaviest deposits of soil were alongside the bayous. Several of them converged here and left a high ground for the town of Houma. Unlike New Orleans, which is below sea level and is protected by dikes, Houma and many miles of land along the bayous are several feet above.

Everything else is water, swamps and marshes that extend into the Gulf of Mexico, part of the vast flood plain near the mouth of the Mississippi River. The earth for hundreds of miles is rich black topsoil deposited here from half the nation. Its wetlands form a giant incubator for fish, oysters, shrimp and a great range of wildlife.

And beneath all that are great deposits of oil and gas, which along with the seafood industry has brought a population explosion, a

rich mix of black, brown and white Americans who have settled alongside the Cajuns and Houma Indians. To local leaders, as well as to visitors, the area seems like fertile ground for even more economic and population growth.

The excess of oil on the world markets has brought a recession. The most visible signs of it are unemployment lines, boats and drilling rigs lying idle in bays off the Intercoastal Waterway, some impounded for nonpayment of mortgage.

But leaders such as William Clifford Smith, owner of T. Baker Smith & Sons, an engineering firm, see this as only a temporary blip in what they envision as long-range, more diversified growth.

It is pollution, which has come to plague all of southern Louisiana, that seems to cast the greatest pall over the community. Oysters used to be so plentiful here that their shells were used to pave the roads. But the state has banned harvesting from most of the parish's beds, and some restaurants here serve oysters from Texas.

At a recent hearing, state officials told producers they could not pinpoint the source of the pollution but it seemed to be from human sewage. Spanish moss has gone from many of the giant oaks, apparently the result of air pollution, and acid rain is threatening some plant life.

Chinese Find Ancient City At Power Site

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Archaeologists have unearthed what is believed to be the country's earliest known capital, the Xinhua news agency reported Tuesday. It is thought to be the city of Xibo built by the founder of the Shang dynasty more than 3,000 years ago.

The archaeologists discovered the sites of gates, walls and streets in Henan province where they were helping government engineers select a site for the Shouyangshan power plant, west of the city of Yanshi, the report said.

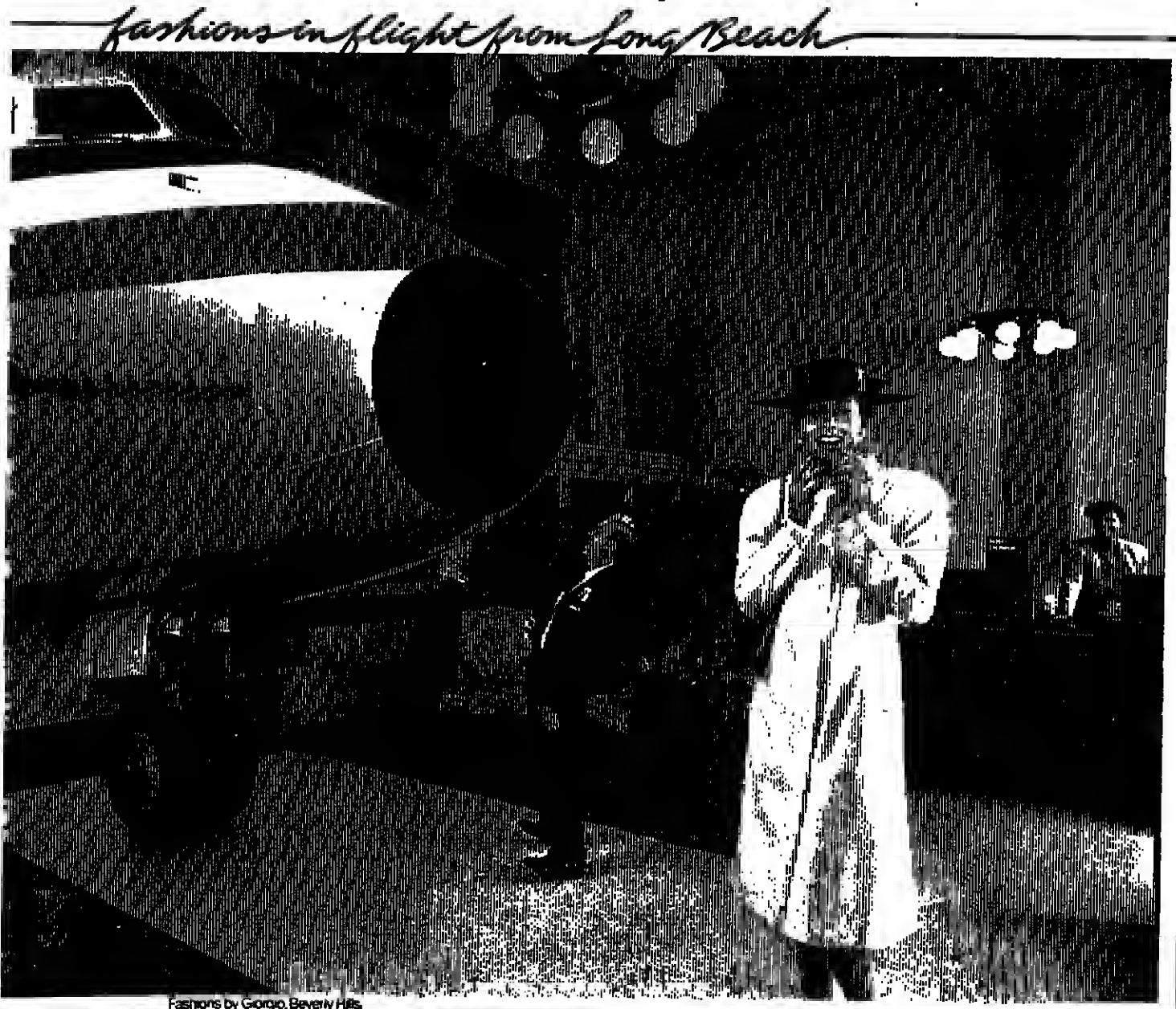
"The discovery of the Shang capital provides clues for the study of ancient Chinese civilization and the history of city development," the agency said.

Archaeologists believe that this is the earliest, largest and best-preserved of the sites of China's ancient cities so far discovered," the official agency said.

The discovery was the latest in an intensified campaign to preserve China's treasures, once threatened by Red Guard zealots during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution.

Chinese historians say Tang overthrew and exiled King Qie, tyrannical ruler of the Xia, regarded as China's earliest dynasty from 2205 to 1766 B.C.

Tang called himself Cheng Tang, meaning "Tang the Successful," and founded the Shang dynasty, known for its chariot-riding warriors, high-level bronze technology and first use of what evolved into the Chinese writing system.



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NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.00	124.00
AT&T	987,654	45.00	44.50
GE	876,543	30.00	29.50
AMT	765,432	15.00	14.50
MSFT	654,321	20.00	19.50
GO	543,210	10.00	9.50
DIS	432,109	25.00	24.50
BA	321,098	18.00	17.50
W	210,987	12.00	11.50
INTL	109,876	8.00	7.50

Dow Jones Averages			
Index	High	Low	Change
Dow Jones Industrial	2,145.12	2,140.50	+4.62
Dow Jones Transportation	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56
Dow Jones Utility	987.65	985.00	+2.65
Dow Jones Composite	1,567.89	1,565.00	+2.89

NYSE Index			
Index	High	Low	Change
NYSE Composite	2,145.12	2,140.50	+4.62
NYSE Industrial	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56
NYSE Transportation	987.65	985.00	+2.65
NYSE Utility	1,567.89	1,565.00	+2.89

Tuesday's NYSE Closing			
Vol.	High	Low	Change
Vol. 1.5 p.m.	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56
Vol. 4 p.m.	987.65	985.00	+2.65
Vol. 7 p.m.	1,567.89	1,565.00	+2.89

AMEX Diaries			
Index	High	Low	Change
AMEX Composite	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56
AMEX Industrial	987.65	985.00	+2.65
AMEX Transportation	1,567.89	1,565.00	+2.89
AMEX Utility	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56

NASDAQ Index			
Index	High	Low	Change
NASDAQ Composite	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56
NASDAQ Industrial	987.65	985.00	+2.65
NASDAQ Transportation	1,567.89	1,565.00	+2.89
NASDAQ Utility	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56

AMEX Most Actives			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
AMEX IBM	1,234,567	125.00	124.00
AMEX AT&T	987,654	45.00	44.50
AMEX GE	876,543	30.00	29.50
AMEX AMT	765,432	15.00	14.50
AMEX MSFT	654,321	20.00	19.50

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.00	124.00
AT&T	987,654	45.00	44.50
GE	876,543	30.00	29.50
AMT	765,432	15.00	14.50
MSFT	654,321	20.00	19.50
GO	543,210	10.00	9.50
DIS	432,109	25.00	24.50
BA	321,098	18.00	17.50
W	210,987	12.00	11.50
INTL	109,876	8.00	7.50

N.Y. Stock Prices Fall Sharply

United Press International
NEW YORK—After a strong start, the New York Stock Exchange dropped sharply Tuesday in moderate trading.

Also, analysts said many speculators threw in the towel now that the oil merger boom appears to have reached a climax with Standard Oil of California planning to acquire Gulf and Texaco planning to buy out the Bass Brothers' interest in its stock.

Adding to Wall Street's woes was investor concern that inflation will rekindle as the U.S. economy continues to gain momentum.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up about six points at the outset after losing 6.28 Monday, skidded 12.67 to 1,152.53.

Declines topped advances 969-602 among the 2,006 issues traded.

Big Board volume totaled 83.6 million shares, up a bit from the 69.9 million traded Monday, the slowest session of the year.

Bonds fell and stocks followed after the "Fed" indicated it was willing to let federal funds stay at high levels, said Robert Colby of Smith Barney, Harris. That sparked rumors that the Fed would tighten credit.

Also, the dollar's severe plunge against the West German mark "led some investors to think the Fed might have to tighten," said

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. Mr. Metz said the dollar's slide over the past two weeks "was what you normally see in two years."

Morgan Stanley has projected an 8 percent rate of inflation later this year because the economy is so strong. "This seems logical," said Keith Pinsonneault of Underwood, Neuhaus & Co., Houston. "But I think the economy will slow down in a few months."

Mr. Metz said the "takeover game was the only one in town and today that bubble burst. It looks like speculators threw in the towel and this could lead to a selloff that will produce news lows before we get started again."

Gulf Oil, which late Monday agreed to a record \$13.2-billion merger with California Standard, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1 1/4 to 69 3/4. Social lost 1 1/4 to 34 1/4. The Federal Trade Commission said it would investigate the matter.

Mesa Petroleum, which standards to earn a \$760 million from the Gulf-Social merger since it bought a large chunk of Gulf, shed 1 1/4 to 17 1/4. Atlantic Richfield, whose bid Gulf rejected, climbed 1 1/4 to 45.

AT&T was the second most active NYSE-listed issue, off 3/4 to 17 1/4. IBM shed 1/4 to 109 1/4. Motorola lost 3/4 to 109 1/4. NCR 2 1/4 to 105 1/4 and Varian Associates 2 1/4 to 40 1/4.

AMEX Diaries			
Index	High	Low	Change
AMEX Composite	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56
AMEX Industrial	987.65	985.00	+2.65
AMEX Transportation	1,567.89	1,565.00	+2.89
AMEX Utility	1,234.56	1,230.00	+4.56

INTERNATIONAL
Law on Tax

CURRENT RATES

INTEREST RATES

هكزن الامم

By **SHERRY BUCHANAN**

It is not clear how much lost revenue the government can capture from tighter rules.

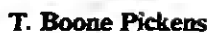
"The only way to put tax havens out of business and stop tax avoidance is to get rid of its cause," says Mr. Edouard Chambost, a Paris lawyer and author of one of the most comprehensive tax haven guides. "And that is the corporate income tax. In high-tax countries, the income tax should be replaced with a value-added tax."

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

When transactions are for cash.
(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

By Thomas J. Lueck

Social Sets



For example, if Socal acquires Gulf at \$80 a share, as called for in the agreement, it would get a

In addition, Gulf began to develop a reputation as one of the least aggressive explorers for oil. (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

The Associated Press

AS A RESULT OF THESE TUDORS, TEX.

12.6 million of its shares held by the Bass family would be exchanged for an equal number of new Texaco adjustable-rate preferred stock with a stated value of \$50 a share. That is equivalent to about 4.9 percent of Texaco's outstanding common stock.

By Carl Gewirtz

Late Monday, reportedly less than an hour after Arco had signed its loan agreement with banks, Socal outbid Arco on terms to rescue Gulf from the threat of a takeover

An Arco spokesman said the company had no comment to make on the size of the kill fee or whether the loan would be drawn.

The assumption, therefore, that Arco will ultimately use the funds. According to the New York banker, news that Social had won the contest to make a bid approved by the Gulf board was flashed on 35 minutes after Arco signed its loan.

Syndication of the Social loan was expected to be completed by the close of business in California—a record short operation. Bank of America, which is putting the loan together, would not comment on how much is being sought, nor would a bank spokesman confirm reports that Social would take a larger loan if subscriptions war-

The Associated Press

The official, who declined to be identified, said the ministry expects a "rather strong" European recovery in the first few months of 1984, with economic growth in the EC averaging 2 percent for the year as a whole.

French exports are expected to be boosted by a stronger economic performance abroad, the official said.

Late interbank rates on Mar. 6, excluding fees
 Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 pm EST

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.891	4.298	112.20	36.645	5.181	5.718	113.69	1785.9
Brussels	22.45	3.581	100.00	31.10	18.135	18.135	124.16	1785.9
Frankfurt	25.45	3.581	100.00	32.43	1.084	1.084	123.19	1785.9
London	1.4835	—	1.7922	11.7919	23.6232	4.2638	7.764	13.562
Paris	1,093.75	2.940	100.00	31.10	18.135	18.135	124.16	1785.9
Yen (Tokyo)	—	—	—	1.764	1,580.00	2.269	32.905	181.2275
Yen (Osaka)	—	—	—	—	4.9475	12.8305	—	3.2345
Tokyo	225.025	336.63	80.37	28.25	13.93	—	105.72	—
Osaka	225.025	336.63	80.37	28.25	13.93	—	105.72	—
1 BCU	0.8724	0.9717	2.5353	4.8549	1.29243	1.0261	16.6722	1.8645
1 SDR	1.07099	0.9717	2.74555	5.2931	1.709.03	2.0973	50.8877	2.2657

Entity	Currency	1995	Entity	Currency	1995	Entity	Currency	1995	Entity	Currency	1995
0.5504	Australia \$	1.0463	1.2082	Ireland £	0.8332	0.8115	Slovenian S	2.537			
0.0354	Azerbaijan manat	18.845	5.079	Tanzania shilling	129.175	0.2844	S. African rand	1.7158			
0.0000	Bahian kn. franc	54.29	3.4252	Kazakh dollar	0.1911	0.0313	S. Korean won	79.96			
0.0000	Cameroon CFA franc	1.2549	0.0718	Malawi, Kwacha	1.0000	0.0000	Swedish krona	0.0000			
0.0000	Chad CFA franc	1.2549	0.0718	Malawi, Kwacha	1.0000	0.0000	Swedish krona	0.0000			
0.1716	Chinese mark	5.5605	0.0212	Phil. peso	74.825	0.0249	Taiwan \$	46.13			
0.0000	Croatian drachma	106.75	0.007	Port. escudo	130.00	0.0435	Thai baht	23.7575			
0.0286	Hong Kong \$	7.779	0.2885	Saudi riyal	3.987	0.2722	U.S.A. dollar	3.2675			

Eurocurrency Deposits

Mar. 6

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M.	9 1/8 to 10	5 1/8 to 5 3/4	3 1/8 to 3 1/2	9 to 9 1/4	14 1/4 to 14 3/4	9 1/8 to 10 1/4	9 1/8 to 9 3/4
3M.	10 to 10 1/8	5 3/4 to 5 7/8	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	9 to 9 1/4	15 1/4 to 15 3/4	10 to 10 1/4	9 1/4 to 9 3/4
6M.	10 1/8 to 10 1/4	5 3/4 to 5 7/8	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	9 1/4 to 9 1/2	15 3/4 to 16 1/4	10 to 10 1/4	9 1/4 to 9 3/4
9M.	10 1/4 to 10 1/2	5 3/4 to 5 7/8	3 3/4 to 3 1/2	9 to 9 1/4	16 1/4 to 16 3/4	10 1/4 to 10 3/4	9 3/4 to 9 1/2
1Y.	10 1/2 to 10 3/4	6 to 6 1/4	4 to 4 1/4	9 1/4 to 9 1/2	16 3/4 to 17 1/4	10 3/4 to 11 1/4	9 1/2 to 9 3/4

Interest comparable to the international deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

United States		Britain		France	
	Close	Prev.		Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2	Bank Base Rate	9	9
Federal Funds	9 1/4	9 1/4	Call Money	9 1/4	9 1/4
Prime Rate	11	11	90-day Treasury Bill	9 3/8	9 1/2
Preferred Loan Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	3-month Interbank	9	9 1/8
Cramer, Packer, 30-179 days	9.80	9.65			
3-month Treasury	9.54	9.18			
3-month Treasury Bills	9.25	9.24	Intervention Rate	12	12
CDs 30-90 days	9.10	9.17	Call Money	12 1/2	12 1/2
CDs 90-360 days	9.30	9.28	One-month Interbank	12 1/2	12 1/2
Wire 30-90 days	9.30	9.28	3-month Interbank	12 1/2	12 1/2
Wire 90-360 days	9.30	9.28			

3-month Interbank	5.80	5.80	
1-month Interbank	5.85	5.85	
3-month Interbank	4	6.05	
Japan			
Discount Rate	5	5	
Call Money	4 1/2	4 1/2	
90-day Interbank	4 3/4	6 3/4	
Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo.			

By Steve Lohr

The Osawa failure could affect as many as 500 companies, mostly affiliates, subcontractors and partners of Osawa and Mamiya. Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Bank of Japan are directing banks and other lenders to extend credit to the companies involved.



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Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.

Montgomery Securities

Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.

Thomson McKimmon Securities Inc.

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Basle Securities Corporation

Cazenove Inc.

Robert Fleming
Incorporated

Kleinwort, Benson
Incorporated

Rothschild Inc.

Sogen Securities
Corporation

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neufilze, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.

Banque Worms

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole

Crédit Commercial de France

Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Limited

Pictet International
Limited

Société Bancaire de Paris

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

75%	Pop.	924	112	238	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	100	12	10	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	140	16	14	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	160	20	16	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	180	24	18	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	200	28	20	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	220	32	22	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	240	36	24	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	260	40	26	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	280	44	28	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	300	48	30	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	320	52	32	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	340	56	34	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	360	60	36	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	380	64	38	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	400	68	40	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	420	72	42	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	440	76	44	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	460	80	46	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	480	84	48	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	500	88	50	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	520	92	52	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	540	96	54	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	560	100	56	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	580	104	58	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	600	108	60	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	620	112	62	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	640	116	64	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	660	120	66	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	680	124	68	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	700	128	70	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	720	132	72	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	740	136	74	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	760	140	76	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	780	144	78	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	800	148	80	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	820	152	82	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	840	156	84	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	860	160	86	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	880	164	88	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	900	168	90	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	920	172	92	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	940	176	94	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	960	180	96	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	980	184	98	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	1000	188	100	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	1020	192	102	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	1040	196	104	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	1060	200	106	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	1080	204	108	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	1100	208	110	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	1120	212	112	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	1140	216	114	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	1160	220	116	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	1180	224	118	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	1200	228	120	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	1220	232	122	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	1240	236	124	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	1260	240	126	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	1280	244	128	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	1300	248	130	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	1320	252	132	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	1340	256	134	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	1360	260	136	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	1380	264	138	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	1400	268	140	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	1420	272	142	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	1440	276	144	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	1460	280	146	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	1480	284	148	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	1500	288	150	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	1520	292	152	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	1540	296	154	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	1560	300	156	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	1580	304	158	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	1600	308	160	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	1620	312	162	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	1640	316	164	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	1660	320	166	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	1680	324	168	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	1700	328	170	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	1720	332	172	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	1740	336	174	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	1760	340	176	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	1780	344	178	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	1800	348	180	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	1820	352	182	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	1840	356	184	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	1860	360	186	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	1880	364	188	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	1900	368	190	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	1920	372	192	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	1940	376	194	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	1960	380	196	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	1980	384	198	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	2000	388	200	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	2020	392	202	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	2040	396	204	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	2060	400	206	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	2080	404	208	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	2100	408	210	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	2120	412	212	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	2140	416	214	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	2160	420	216	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	2180	424	218	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	2200	428	220	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	2220	432	222	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	2240	436	224	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	2260	440	226	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	2280	444	228	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	2300	448	230	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	2320	452	232	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	2340	456	234	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	2360	460	236	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	2380	464	238	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	2400	468	240	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	2420	472	242	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	2440	476	244	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	2460	480	246	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	2480	484	248	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	2500	488	250	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	2520	492	252	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	2540	496	254	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	2560	500	256	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	2580	504	258	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	2600	508	260	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	2620	512	262	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	2640	516	264	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	2660	520	266	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	2680	524	268	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	2700	528	270	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	2720	532	272	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	2740	536	274	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	2760	540	276	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	2780	544	278	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	2800	548	280	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	2820	552	282	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	2840	556	284	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	2860	560	286	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	2880	564	288	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	2900	568	290	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	2920	572	292	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	2940	576	294	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	2960	580	296	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	2980	584	298	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	3000	588	300	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	3020	592	302	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	3040	596	304	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	3060	600	306	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	3080	604	308	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	3100	608	310	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	3120	612	312	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	3140	616	314	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	3160	620	316	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	3180	624	318	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	3200	628	320	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	3220	632	322	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	3240	636	324	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	3260	640	326	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	3280	644	328	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	3300	648	330	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	3320	652	332	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	3340	656	334	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	3360	660	336	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	3380	664	338	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	3400	668	340	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	3420	672	342	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	3440	676	344	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	3460	680	346	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	3480	684	348	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	3500	688	350	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	3520	692	352	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	3540	696	354	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	3560	700	356	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	3580	704	358	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	3600	708	360	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	3620	712	362	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	3640	716	364	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	3660	720	366	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	3680	724	368	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	3700	728	370	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	3720	732	372	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	3740	736	374	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	3760	740	376	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	3780	744	378	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	3800	748	380	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	3820	752	382	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	3840	756	384	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	3860	760	386	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	3880	764	388	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	3900	768	390	51%	21%	21%
0%	Pop.	3920	772	392	51%	21%	21%
75%	Pop.	3940	776	394	51%	21%	21%
60%	Pop.	3960	780	396	51%	21%	21%
50%	Pop.	3980	784	398	51%	21%	21%
40%	Pop.	4000	788	400	51%	21%	21%
30%	Pop.	4020	792	402	51%	21%	21%
20%	Pop.	4040	796	404	51%	21%	21%
10%	Pop.	4060	800	406	5		

[illegible][illegible]Vol. of 4 p.m. 2,265,800
 Time 4 p.m. 1,200,000

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

19	12%	GenLi	15	1.5744	4	14%	14%	14%	-	14%
18	11%	GenS	79		21	12%	12%	19%	-	12%
7	4%	GenCo	9		40	5%	5%	5%	+	5%

23	1992	GlaHfr	1.92	15	T2	23	SS16	5496	5496	+1
24	2002	GlaHfr	1.000	42	T7	24	2416	2296	2296	+1

[illegible]

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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R									
189m	7 1/4	RA1	511	6.9	57	19	7 1/4	536	7 1/4
18	100	RA1			10	14	1210	1200	1200

24th	14th	Romberg	72	42	129	67	17th	24th	17	—
6th	3th	Reithoff				4	6th	8th	4th	

[illegible][illegible]

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139	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
139	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
139	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92								

Mar. 6

Company Name	Comp. Bond	Bid	Asked	Issuer/Market
Alcoa 1994	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 1995	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 1996	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 1997	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 1998	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 1999	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2000	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2001	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2002	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2003	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2004	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2005	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2006	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2007	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2008	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2009	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2010	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2011	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2012	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2013	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2014	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2015	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2016	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2017	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2018	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2019	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2020	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2021	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2022	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2023	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2024	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2025	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2026	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2027	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2028	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2029	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2030	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2031	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2032	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2033	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2034	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2035	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2036	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2037	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2038	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2039	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2040	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2041	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2042	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2043	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2044	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2045	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2046	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2047	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2048	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2049	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2050	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2051	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2052	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2053	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2054	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2055	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2056	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2057	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2058	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2059	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2060	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2061	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2062	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2063	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2064	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2065	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2066	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2067	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2068	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2069	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2070	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2071	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2072	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2073	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2074	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2075	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2076	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2077	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2078	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2079	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2080	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2081	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2082	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2083	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2084	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2085	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2086	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2087	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2088	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2089	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2090	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2091	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2092	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2093	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2094	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2095	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2096	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2097	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2098	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2099	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2100	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2101	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2102	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2103	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2104	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2105	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2106	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2107	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2108	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2109	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2110	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2111	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2112	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2113	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2114	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2115	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2116	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2117	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2118	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2119	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2120	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2121	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2122	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2123	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2124	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2125	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2126	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2127	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2128	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2129	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2130	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2131	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2132	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2133	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2134	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2135	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2136	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2137	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2138	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2139	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2140	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2141	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2142	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2143	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2144	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2145	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2146	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2147	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2148	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2149	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2150	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2151	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2152	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2153	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2154	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2155	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2156	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2157	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2158	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2159	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2160	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2161	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2162	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2163	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2164	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2165	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2166	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2167	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2168	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2169	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2170	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2171	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2172	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2173	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2174	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2175	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2176	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2177	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2178	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2179	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2180	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2181	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2182	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2183	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2184	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2185	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2186	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2187	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2188	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2189	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2190	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2191	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2192	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2193	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2194	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2195	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2196	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2197	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2198	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2199	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2200	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2201	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2202	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2203	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2204	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2205	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2206	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2207	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2208	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2209	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2210	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2211	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2212	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2213	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2214	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2215	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2216	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2217	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2218	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2219	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2220	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2221	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2222	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2223	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2224	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
Alcoa 2225	100%	100.00	100.00	Alcoa
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The Global Newspaper.

Unilever Says Its Profit Surged 26% in 4th Quarter

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Unilever reported Tuesday that fourth quarter profit surged as a strong U.S. performance overcame dismal results in the Third World.

The British-Dutch consumer-products giant said pretax profit rose 26 percent to \$169 million (\$251 million) on sales of \$3.56 billion, up 3 percent. For the full year, pretax profit climbed 6 percent to \$768 million as sales edged up 1 percent to \$3.39 billion.

The results were at the top end of forecasts, and shares of Unilever PLC, the British arm, rose 10 pence to close at 955 pence. Shares of Unilever N.V., the Dutch arm, ended the day at 252 guilders (\$87), up 4 guilders.

The company reported higher operating profits from margarine, other foods, detergent, personal products, chemicals and animal feeds. Its loss on paper, plastics and packaging shrank to \$22 million from \$26 million in 1982.

The big boost came from North America, where operating profit rose 39 percent to \$140 million. The company's Lever Bros. unit, which sells soap, shampoo and other consumer products, showed a small profit after seven years in the red. Kenneth Durham, Unilever PLC's chairman, singled out sales of Dove soap and also cited plant closings and modernizations, high-

er advertising spending and product launches.

He also said that National Starch, the U.S.-based specialty chemicals company, had a "magnificent year" and that Lipton Tea sales neared \$1 billion.

In the European Community, operating profit was flat at about \$266 million, reflecting heavy costs for plant closings and upgrading projects. But analysts said the underlying performance in Europe was reasonably strong.

"It's mainly the third world that is holding things back," said Richard Allan, an analyst at Phillips & Drew.

Nigeria is a particular problem. Its financial crisis caused imports from Europe to collapse. In addition, Unilever is facing delays on repayments of its trade credits to Nigeria, which total about \$125 million.

Most analysts do not expect a rapid recovery in the Third World. "So the company will be firing on two and one-half engines, and it's a four-engine machine," said David Lang of Henderson, Crosthwaite & Co.

Nonetheless, forecasts for 1984 call for Unilever's pretax profit to rise 10 to 15 percent. "The company has become a much more efficient outfit," noted John Elston of James Capel & Co.

The total 1983 dividend for Unilever PLC rises to 30.86 pence a share from 28.83 in 1982. For Unilever N.V., the dividend grows to 13.02 guilders from 12.04 guilders.

Kuwait May Buy Assets Social Is Likely to Shed

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Kuwait Petroleum Corp. may be able to pick up a few scraps as U.S. oil companies devour one another.

A Kuwaiti oil industry source indicated Tuesday that KPC is looking at opportunities to buy marketing and refining assets in the light of Standard Oil Co. of California's plan to take over Gulf Oil Corp.

The source said he believes Social will want to sell as much as a third of Gulf's assets to reduce debt taken on to finance the planned \$13.2-billion acquisition. Social is raising a \$12.4-billion syndicated loan to finance the purchase. "Obviously, this kind of figure suggests substantial disposals," the source said.

He would not elaborate on what KPC might have in mind, but the state-owned company already has moved swiftly to build up an international network of gasoline stations and other outlets to ensure a market for its crude oil.

Over the past 13 months, KPC has purchased or agreed to buy Gulf's refining and marketing operations in Italy, Denmark, Sweden and the Benelux countries.

One possible focus of KPC's interest is Gulf's British business, which the company has been trying

to sell. KPC has previously examined these operations. They include about 450 gasoline stations, a refinery at Milford Haven, Wales, and a 35-percent stake in a catalytic cracker, also at Milford Haven.

Like Gulf, Social has retreated from European refining and marketing after heavy losses. Last September, it agreed to sell the bulk of those operations to Texaco Inc.

KPC, whose roots stretch back to a company Gulf helped set up in 1934, has not confined its expansion to Europe. In 1981, KPC acquired Saudi Fe International, a U.S.-based oil-services and engineering company, in a transaction totaling \$2.5 billion.

The Kuwaiti concern also has interests in oil-exploration acreage in the United States. It is challenging a U.S. court ruling by the Energy Department that KPC is ineligible to hold oil rights on U.S. government land because Kuwaiti restricted investment by U.S. companies.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Kuwait's oil minister and chairman of KPC, said in an interview last September that he did not rule out acquisitions in any part of the world. He added, however, that transport considerations make Asia a more natural market for Kuwaiti oil than the United States.

Social Plans to Acquire Gulf In Record-Setting Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

Pontiac, acquired Conoco Inc. in August 1981 for \$7.6 billion.

Social's major competitor for Gulf, Atlantic Richfield Co., which had been Social's major competitor in trying to acquire Gulf, dropped out of contention.

The price being offered for Gulf — \$80 a share for the company's 165 million shares — is regarded by financial analysts as high. It suggests that Social is trying to eliminate any chance of being outbid.

In a brief statement in Pittsburgh, James E. Lee, chairman of Gulf, and George M. Keller, chairman of Social, said the companies had signed a definitive agreement and that it had been approved by the boards of both companies.

Only the broad outline of the Gulf-Social agreement was announced. Social will offer Gulf stockholders \$80 a share for all Gulf shares but will not be obligated to buy any unless it gets at least \$5 million of them, about 51 percent of the total.

In New York Stock Exchange trading Tuesday, Gulf's stock closed at \$69.25 a share, down \$1.50 from Monday. Social shares closed at \$34.125 a share, down \$1.625 from Tuesday.

To make certain that Social makes a profit if it should be outbid by some other buyer, Gulf gave Social an option to buy 30.5 million new Gulf shares at \$80 a share, or \$2.44 billion.

Thus, if another bidder were to top Social by offering, for example, \$85 a share and Social were to drop out, Social could make a profit of \$152.5 million, or \$5 on each of the 30.5 million new shares, by tendering them to the successful bidder.

Under New York Stock Exchange rules, Gulf is permitted to give Social such an option equal to 18 2/3 percent of its 165 million shares — which is exactly what it did.

Once Social successfully completes its tender offer, the companies said, the agreement provides for them to merge. At that point, any Gulf shareholders who have not yet tendered their shares to Social will get a new chance to sell them at the same \$80 a share.

Atlantic Richfield, when informed of the Social-Gulf transaction, said in a statement, "Another competitor's bid was selected, and we wish them and the Gulf Oil Corp. well in their endeavors."

Arco said that it had been invited by Gulf to bid and that it conducted an "intensive evaluation" before making a proposal that "carefully weighed our stockholders' interests" and that had to be resolved Monday. This reference to stockholders' interests, in conjunction with the deadline pressure, implied that Arco did not offer as much money as Social did.

As pieced together from a number of well-placed sources, Gulf's board, working with the advice of Salomon Brothers and Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, set up a

bidding contest at Gulf's Pittsburgh headquarters in which one potential buyer after another was invited to make an offer.

In addition to Social and Arco, Allied Corp., which took over Bendix Corp. last year in a botched takeover battle, was said to be seriously considering a bid for Gulf together with Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., which specializes in leveraged buyouts.

In a leveraged buyout, a bidder borrows money to make the purchase, then uses the assets of the acquired company as collateral for the loan.

Gulf is widely believed to have been interested in a leveraged buyout, but such a venture would require complicated financing arrangements that could take at least two months to arrange.

Mesa Push Called Key

(Continued from Page 9)

and the company has seen its domestic reserve of crude oil fall from 920 million barrels in 1979 to 717 million last year.

The combination of Gulf and Social would probably not raise major antitrust problems according to oil analysts. There is little overlap between the two companies on a regional basis, and where there is, it lies in the area of refining and marketing facilities that Social would not hesitate to sell.

By buying Gulf, Social would add two major refineries in Texas and Pennsylvania to the three large ones it already operates, one in Mississippi and two in California. The San Francisco company would also be adding 14,900 service stations in Texas and the Northeast to the 12,100 Chevron stations it operates in the Southeast and the West.

Social's principal interest in Gulf is Gulf's oil and gas reserves, which are still much larger than any oil company could hope to add through exploration over the next decade.

Gulf's proven crude and natural gas liquid reserves worldwide last year totaled 1.97 billion barrels. Just over half of these reserves were in the United States, with the remainder in the North Sea, Nigeria, and other areas. These reserves would be more than double the 1.63 billion barrels now held by Social; 73 percent of Social's reserves are in the United States.

U.S. Paper Set to Go National

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Washington Times, published by companies linked to the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, announced Tuesday that it is to begin publishing a national edition April 16.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS 6 March 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on issue prices. The following information indicates frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (a) - daily; (b) - weekly; (c) - bi-monthly; (d) - quarterly; (e) - irregularly.

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THE CANDIDATES

MARCH 13. Blockbuster set of big-state votes. If Democratic race is still contested, N.Y. and Pa. could be critical.

MARCH 14. Field could narrow. Candidates with less than 10 percent in any 2 consecutive primaries will lose Federal matching funds in 30 days.

MARCH 28. After 15 more primaries and caucuses, 36% of pledged delegates will have been picked; commanding lead now possible. Illinois was key test of industrial-state sentiment. If Glenn or Hart is strong, Mondale must shine there.

APRIL 3-10. Blockbuster set of big-state votes. If Democratic race is still contested, N.Y. and Pa. could be critical.

APRIL 14-MAY 7. Mostly a caucus period; delegate count mounts. 32% of all delegates are chosen by caucus.

JUNE 5. 5 primaries, and season's end. Calif. and N.J. important if race still open; if not, could matter as protest votes. Maneuvering for Vice Presidential nomination comes out into the open.

AUGUST 20-23. Republican National Convention, Dallas. If Reagan is the assured nominee, party officials may cancel the last day.

SEPTEMBER 3. Labor Day traditional opening of general election campaign.

SOMETIME IN OCTOBER. A nationally televised Presidential debate, probably. Maybe more than one.

MID-OCT.-NOV. 2. Last economic statistics before Election Day become political events. Growth and inflation figures come 2 weeks, unemployment, 4 days, before the vote.

NOV. 6. Election day.

THE PARTIES

FEB. 20, FEB. 28. Hart runs strong second to Mondale in Iowa, then upsets him in New Hampshire. Glenn does poorly in both races.

JULY 16-19. Democratic National Convention, San Francisco. Even if the nomination is sewed up, Democrats almost always find something to fight about.

U.S. Futures Mar. 6

Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CORN (CBT)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
SOYBEANS (CBT)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Metals	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
SILVER (COMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
GOLD (COMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Financial	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY (CBT)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
U.S. TREASURY (CBT)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
U.S. TREASURY (CBT)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Food	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE (CINCYSE)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
COFFEE (CINCYSE)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
COFFEE (CINCYSE)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Commodity	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

Stocks	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
NYSE COMPOSITE INDEX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

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